Provincial Library

THE Gleichen Call

Tenth Year, No. 2 | GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1916 | Per Year $1.50

Returned Soldiers Bureau Formed

Last Friday evening a public meeting was held in Thos. Henderton's office when a Gleichen Returned Soldiers Bureau was formed by request of the Central Provincial Commission at Edmonton.

After discussing the matter it was decided to have the employment office in Mr. Henderson's office and the following reception committee was appointed:

Mayor Farquharson and council, Messrs. Ramsay, Vigar, Cameron, Gilbert, Beach, Hall, W. H. James, Evans and Peter MacLean, secretary.

The duties of Returned Soldiers Bureaus are:

To notify head office without delay re organization of each bureau and furnish a list of officers, plan of work, etc.

To furnish a hearty welcome to every soldier on his return from the front.

To endeavor to find suitable employment for all such returned soldiers.

To furnish head office with complete information regarding the disposition of all such cases or of any case that may lie beyond the power of the local league to properly deal with.

To advise head office and furnish lists of promised openings for returned soldiers.

Together with such further duties as in the opinion of the Commission will further the interest of the bureau.

And in general to create and to maintain a strong patriotic sentiment in favor of the valiant men who have borne the nation's burden at the price of personal loss.

In Memorium

It was with no slight shock that word was received shortly after 9 clock last Thursday evening, March 23rd, by telephone that Captain George Irvine Richardson had passed away. Soon the word was passed throughout the town and the district with expressions of keen regret and deep sympathy for the wife, son and daughter of the departed one.

The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon, starting from his home about five miles northeast of town and the remains were accompanied by many neighbors to town. At 2:30 services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Boyd in the Methodist church, which was filled with the mourners and friends of the departed. Mr. Boyd in a short sermon spoke most befittingly of the life of deceased, and after speaking kindly and encouraging words to those nearest and dearest to him, all were permitted to pass by the casket and take a last look at him as they left by the vestry. At the church door some twenty-six members of the Independent Order of Oddfellows were formed in line to honor their brother and preceded one of the longest processions that ever wended its way to our silent city.

At the grave the beautiful Oddfellows burial service was conducted by the brethren in a most impressive manner, and the remains placed in its last long resting place.

The casket was adorned with beautiful floral offerings, among which were noted the following:

Wreath, by "Family",
Wreath, Brothers Prairie Lodge.
Spray, Mr. and Mrs. Bartsch.
Spray, Mr. and Mrs. Umbrite.
Spray, Mrs. and Misses A. and L. Service.
Wreath, Mr. and Mrs. W. Walsh.
Spray, Mr. and Mrs. Culkins.

The pallbearers were all fellow farmers and brother Oddfellows: Bros. Culkins, Umbrite, Brereton, Ostrander, McMillan and R. B. Hayes.

Had Captain Richardson lived until last Tuesday he would have been just fifty years of age. He was born in Sackville, New Brunswick, and spent most of his life at sea, having visited nearly every known country in the world. He made his home in St. John, N. B., but his lungs being effected with his wife, daughter and son came west and settled at Claresholm, but a year leater moved across country to Gleichen. That was in May 1906.

Here he purchased a half section of land, which he broke and made a comfortable home for his family, and soon gained the esteem, respect and friendship of all he came in contact with.

A few weeks ago he was kicked by one of his horses and had several ribs broken but appeared to be recovering when pneumonia set in, and despite the best of attention and care he gradually sank, knowing his end was approaching, yet thoughtful of those about him.

Card of Thanks

There are hours that come into the lives of some, when every impulse of the heart is buried under its weight of sorrow. We stand there today yet we would fain give expression to the gratitude that wells up from the depths of our hearts as we remember the kindness of those who have done so much to comfort the precious dead and to brighten for us a starless sky.

MRS. RICAARDSON,
HUBERT AND BESSIE.

An Urgent Request

Not enough interest is being shown by the ladies of Gleichen in the Patriotic work. A few have banded together and undertaken the great work, but we can accomplish little while so few in number. There is so much suffering caused by this great and awful war that everyone needs to help feed and cloth the wives and children of our noble soldiers at the front. As the war goes on the call for help is greater every day. Here in this this big broad land of plenty, surely each one can afford to give or help a little in some way. Come and do your part, many minds and hands are better than a few. Join the committee bring your suggestions and plans and do your part in a good noble cause.

Committee meetings on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the sitting room of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Next meeting, April 12th. Plea e do not forget.

Mr. J. A. Ramsay of the Busy Store has just completed arrangements with his landlord, Mr. F. K. McKay for a large addition to his store. This will run back well to the lane with a first class basement throughout and will give much space to this popular store, which beyond doubt is one of the most popular trading spots in Sunny Alberta. Here you always find the people and the present building is altogether too small. We congratulate Mr. Ramsay and also his landlord in this practical illustration of their faith in Gleichen. This work will be started at once and rushed to completion.

771,683 BU. GRAIN RECEIVED

Since our last report of grain receipts for Gleichen of two weeks ago we have to add 77,896 bushels, of which 58,303 were wheat, 18,764 oats and 829 barley. This makes the total receipts for the season 771,683, which indicates that in a short time the million mark will be reached.

There were 25 carloads shipped from here and two from Stobart during the two weeks, making a total of 450 cars from Gleichen and 30 from Stobart.

Some of the material has aleady arrived and a force of men reached here Tuesday to start work on the new addition to the Alberta Pacific elevator. All are anxious to receive more cars and one elevator closed for a time on Tuesday waiting for cars. The Farmers believe they have room enough to last until seeding.

Ten More Gleichen Boys Have Enlisted

During the past week ten more of Gleichen's most promising young men have enlisted to fight for their king and country. The Huns should worry. They are equally divided—five will wear kakai and five kilts.

Constables Taylor and Carstairs are enlisting at the R.N.W.M.P. barracks for the 137th Battalion and have many enquiries.

Saturday morning Captain Devine of the 113th Kilties of Lethbridge arrived in town accompanied by two pipers and before night accepted five very promising recruits and so many others expressed a desire to enlist that he expects to shortly return and may bring along the entire regiment band.

Here is a list of our latest recruits of whom Gleichen is justly pruud:

—113 KILTIES—
W. H. McKie
G. K. McCaig
Wm. W. Bell
Wm. Peterson
Wm. M. Muir

—137 BATTALION—
Robt. Jefferies
Otto Quartman
E. P. Tostivan
Sidney Carrick
Edwin Mott

Gleichen Branch Patriotic Fund Meeting

At a meeting of the Gleichen branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund held on Monday evening, 27th inst., the following committees were appointed:

Relief committee—Messrs Bartsch Vigar, Dr. Farquharson, Mr. Henderson and Rev. Mr. Boyd.

Sales Committee—Messrs Young, Millie, Beach, Russell and McMillian.

Entertainment Committee—Messrs. Hardwick, James, Mallory, Young and Millie.

Financial Committee—Dr. Rose, Messrs. Gilbert and Janze.

The next meeting will be held in the rooms of the Canadian Bank of Commerce on Monday evening, April 10th, 1916, at 8.30 o'clock. All interested in the Patriotic Fund are nvited to attend.

The Patriotic Auction Sale last Saturday brought $160.10, but as there are a number of donations to be acknowledged we regret that we are obliged to leave the report over until our next issue.

Charley Marshall was Wounded in Temple

Yesterday morning J. J. Marshall received a letter from his mother in Unity, Sask., in which she quoted the following wire she had just received:

"Sincerely regret to inform you A34554 Lance Corpl. Chas. Marshall 10th, formerly 50th Battalion, officially reported admitted No. 13 General Hospital, Boulogne, March 13th. Gun shot wound temple. Will send further particulars when received.

Adjutant-General."

For some weeks there has been pending an important deal but for reasons best known to those interested the announcement has been withheld, although generally known to have been completed. Even now some of those concerned are not ready with a complete announcement and the CALL, ever respecting private interests, can supply few details. Briefly, the Gleichen Trading Co. has sold out and Secretary Lafferty is now located in Thos. Henderson's office winding up the affairs of the company. W. H. James, former manager of the company, has purchased the hardware department and will conduct it under his own name. Messrs. Matthews & Kidney of Bankhead have bought the entire balance of the stock but do not care to say more than that they are offering all the goods at bargain prices, until their new goods arrive, when they will be prepared to offer goods that will warrant cash prices.

Gleichen Grain Market

SPRING WHEAT	
1 Northern	$ .90
2 Northern	.86
3 Northern	.81
4 Northern	.76
5 Northern	.68
6 Northern	.60
Feed	.53
2 C. W. Oats	.30½
Ex. 1 Feed Oats	.27½
3 Barley	.41½
4 Barley	.34½
Feed	.26½
1 Nor West Flax	$1.61
2 Can West	1.58
3 " "	1.36

Weeks ago the CALL told you Mr. Hyndman was an enterprising man and you never went to the Crown Lumber Co. to get $5 for the Red Cross, and it's not the first he gave to it, nor will it be the last. Now, don't be bashful, see him any way. He is not aware we are putting this in type.

Queenstown Notes

Considerable real estate has changed hands in the Queenstown and Majorville districts this spring. George Grieves traded his five quarters of farmeland for nine quarters and a modern house to Fred Hawkins. The Hawkin's ranch is about 12 miles from Bassano, at the edge of the three-mile strip that was sold along the southern end of the Indian Reserve a few years ago.

Tom Southerland has bought a quarter section from P. Mills, also lying inside the three mile strip.

Hugh Loughren has bought the north-east quarter of section 17-19-20 from A. B. Thomas, of Oregon.

Section 9-19-20 has been rented by P. Mills to a couple of young men who used to work for him. Mr. Mills is now in Southern California in poor health.

Wm. Smith's homestead, adjoining Irwin's, has been sold to the Nielson boys.

Mr. and Mrs. Hellevang have returned from South Dakota where they have been spending the winter with relatives.

The first medow lark appeared in Queenstown on March 21st—sure sign of spring. The geese are also coming in from the south.

Mr. A. Beggs, wife and youngest daughter are staying in Southern California this winter while Fred Beggs is sole manager of the farm.

L. Irwin has sold his homestead to P. Martin. Mr. Martin bought the east half of the Morgan section and Richard Jordon's homestead last fall so he has now a whole section. Mr. Martin has farmed around Gladys for a number of years.

The last 3 homesteads in Queenstown was thrown open for filling a few weeks ago. Ed. McCallum secured one quarter and the other two was taken up by soldiers. As most of these quarters were in the old Snake Lake bottom they were not of much value.

Geo. Baker, one of the early home steaders in Queenstown and who sold out to Harry Dietz a few years ago has returned to Queenstown and is at present staying with A. Hoffman. George still owns a quarter section over on the extreme east side of the district.

A delegation, composed of 20 Queenstown farmers, had a conference with Grant Hall, Vice President of the C. P. R., at Calgary a couple of weeks ago, in regard to the Lomond-Blackie road extension. The meeting had been arranged by R. C. Mitchell the member for the Bow Valley constituency. Mr. Hall gave the delegates a fair hearing but said that the company had decided not to do any new coustruction work this year but that chances would be good for next year.

A very successful box social was held in the Pioneer school Friday evening March 17 when $108 was realized from the sale of boxes which will be turned over to the Patriotic Fund. At midnight a splendid supper was partaken of and the light fantestic indulged in until 5 a.m. There was great competition in the sale of the baskets, the highest price paid being $10.75, this to the credit of Mr. Peterson, who made his first bow to the public as an auctioneer, but it is safe to say that it will not be his last, if the people of Milo have any influence. During the past winter there have been many entertainments in this district and the main object of each one has been to assist the different societies in aiding the soldiers.

For Sale

4 horses weighing over 1700 lbs. each, also 6 horses weighing 1300 lbs each and all in first-class shape.

15 pure bred Dorocs sows all bred.

1000 bushels of Silver Mine seed oats, weighs 46 pounds to the measured bushels.

No. 1 Marquis seed wheat for sale.

300 bushels of extra good seed potatoes.

Apply to
Frank Hill

HAIL INSURANCE

To insure against hail everyone should seek to get the most for his money, therefore, you should talk with farmers in your neighborhood who were hailed out last year and find out which company gave the best adjustment and the quickest returns, you will then insure in the Canada Weather Insurance Co.

P. J. UMBRITE
Resident Agent
Gleichen, - - Alberta

Fred W. Jones

PALM PARLOR
Choice Grocery

Goods to suit purchasers in both town and country. Large or small quantities.

Try my bulk coffee you won't ask if "There's a Reason" you will just want more

Best lines of pickles, jams, teas, etc.

Jackson's Bread is Never Sour

Fred W. Jones

MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 25 words or under 50c for one issue and 3 issues for $1. Over 25 words one cent a word charged for each insertion.

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

Brand reading notices $1.50 for each animal, three insertions. Over 25 words 1 cent per word extra each issue.

In order to insure publication CASH MUST accompany each notice

FOR SALE—Two registered Clydesdale stallions, four and five years old Apply to Frank Daw. 4

LOST—Sometime last fall dark bay mare, about four years old, branded dragging R on the right neck. $5 reward for information leading to recovery, Apply to R. Kerstein, Cluny, Alta. 2-4 tf

WANTED—At once broody hens. Miss Williams, Primrose Farm, Gleichen. 3

FOR SALE—Spring Seed Rye wheat. Apply to A. N. McLeay. 52tf

LOST—On Saturday liver and white pointer, (Shot) brown collar on Anyone having information that will lead to recovery will receive subatancial reward. Apply to J. Russel. 3

FOR SALE—A few teams of work horses weighing about 1300 lbs. each. Apply to Wm Hill, Eastway. 3

FOR SALE—Bell organ in first class shape, furniture and other household articles too numerous to mention, the property of Rev. E. Cox Clark. Apply to S. A. Hall. 2

LOST—One light bay gelding with bald face and wall eyes, weight about 1300 lbs. branded FL and DB on left shoulder. Reward for information leading to recovery. Thos. Jones Cluny, P.O. 2

FOR SALE—Dark grey Percheron Stallion "Sensation" 45365, bred by George Lane. Sire "Paris" 12016, and dam "Seduisanta" 23110. I have had this fine registered animal for four seasons and found him a sure foal getter, For full particulars apply to John H, Wilson, Gleichen. 4

STRAY HORSE—A brown horse rising three years, branded M on the right shoulder. Owner apply to J. J. Bartsch, sec. 15-19-20 Majorville, Alta. 3

FOR SALE—300 bushels of first class 6-row barley, 50c per bushel at the bin. Also good potatoes for sale. Bennet Bros. Gleichen. 3

FOR SALE—The south east ¼ sec. 21, T. 19, R. 21, the John Mason place, all broke except 20 acres, fenced, good house, stable, well, etc. Price $26 per acre, cash down $1000, balance 4 years. Mortgage of $1400 due Jan. 1st 1917. Apply to John Glambeck, Milo, P. O. Alta. 44tf

STRAYED—from ranch of Casper Bartsch, one dark bay gelding, fore top clipped, white spot on head, pigeon toed, branded K blotched $10 reward for delivery to above or information as to whereabouts. —Jack Matthews. 25tf

LOST OR STOLEN—Brown mare, small white spot on forehead, 5 years old, branded JD joined together on the right jaw, weighs about 1500 lbs. Has been missing over a year. $10 reward for information leading to recovery. Apply to Jos. Desjardine, Box 161, Gleichen. 15tf

FOR SALE—south half of section 31 tp. 18 rg. 20. $20 per acre. $1600 cash down. Balance 3 years at 6 per cent interest. Apply John Glambeck, Queenstown, Alta. 30tf

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY - - 10 CENTS PER PLUG

WITHIN THE LAW

BY MARVIN DANA

(Copyright)

(Continued)

'She left this morning for Chicago," Burke said, lying with a manner that long habit rendered altogether convincing. "I told you she'd go." He turned to the father and spoke with an air of boastful good nature. "Now, all you have to do is to get this boy out of the scrape and you'll be all right."

"If we only could!" The cry came with deepest earnestness from the lips of Gilder, but there was little hope in his voice.

"I guess we can find a way to have the marriage annulled or whatever they do to marriages that don't take," said Burke.

The brutal assurance of the man in thus referring to things that were sacred moved Dick to wrath.

"Don't you interfere," he said.

Nevertheless Burke held to the topic.

"Interfere! Huh!" he ejaculated, grinning broadly. "Why, that's what I'm paid to do. Listen to me, son. The minute you begin mixing up with crooks, you ain't in a position to give orders to any one. The crooks have got no right in the eyes of the police. Just remember that."

But Dick was not listening. His thoughts were again wholly with the woman he loved, who, as the inspector declared, had fled from him.

"Where's she gone in Chicago?"

Burke answered in his usual gruff fashion, but with a note of kindliness that was not without its effect on Dick.

"I'm no mind reader," he said. "But she'll probably stop at the Blackstone—that is, until the Chicago police are tipped off that she is in town."

The face of the young man took on a totally different expression. He went close to the inspector and spoke with intense seriousness.

"Burke," he said pleadingly, "give me a chance. I'll leave for Chicago in the morning. Give me twenty-four hours start before you begin hounding her."

The inspector smiled acquiescence.

"Seems reasonable," he admitted.

"No, no, Dick!" the father cried. "You shall not go! You shall not go!"

The inspector shot a word of warning to Gilder in an aside that Dick could not hear.

"Keep still," he replied. "It's all right."

"You give me your word, inspector," Dick said, "that you won't notify the police in Chicago until I've been there twenty-four hours?"

"You're on," Burke replied genially. "They won't get a whisper out of me until the time is up."

"Then I'll go." Dick smiled rather wanly at his father. "You know, dad, I'm sorry, but I've got to do what I think is the right thing."

It was not until the door was closed after Dick that Burke spoke.

"He'll go to Chicago in the morning, you think, don't you?" he asked.

"Certainly," Gilder answered. "But I don't like it."

"Best thing that could have happened! You see, he won't find her there."

"Where did she go, then?" Gilder queried, wholly at a loss.

"Nowhere yet. But just about the time he's starting for the west I'll have her down at headquarters. Demarest will have her indicted before noon. She'll go to trial in the afternoon, and tomorrow night she'll be sleeping up the river. That's where she is going."

Gilder stood motionless for a moment. "But," he said wonderingly, "you can't do that."

"Well, perhaps I can't, but I will!" Suddenly his face grew hard. His heavy jaw shot forward aggressively as he spoke.

"Think I'm going to let that girl make a joke of the police department. Why, I'm here to get her, to stop her anyhow. Her gang is going to break into your house tonight."

"What?" Gilder demanded. "You mean she's coming here as a thief?"

"Not exactly," Inspector Burke confessed, "but her pals are coming to try to pull off something right here. She wouldn't come, not if I know her. She's too clever for that. Why, if she knew what Garson was planning to do, she'd stop him."

The inspector paused suddenly. For a long minute his face was seamed with thought. Then he smote his thigh with a blow strong enough to kill an ox. His face was radiant.

"I've got her!" he cried. He went to the desk where the telephone was and took up the receiver.

"Give me 3100 Spring," he said. As he waited for the connection he smiled widely on the astonished Gilder.

"Headquarters?" he called. "Inspector Burke speaking. Who's in my office? I want him quick." He smiled as he listened, and he spoke again to Gilder. "It's Smith, the best man I have. That's luck, if you ask me." Then again he spoke into the mouthpiece of the telephone.

"Oh, Ed, send some one up to that Turner woman. You have the address. Just see that she is tipped off that Joe Garson and some pals are going to break into Edward Gilder's house tonight. Get some stool pigeon to hand her the information. You'd better get to work quick. Understand?"

The inspector hung up the receiver and faced his host with a contented smile.

"What good will all that do?" Gilder demanded impatiently.

"She'll come to stop 'em. When we get the rest of the gang we'll grab her too. Just call your man for a minute, will you, Mr. Gilder.

Gilder pressed the electric button on his desk. At the same moment, through the octagonal window, came a blinding flash of light that rested for seconds, then vanished. Burke was startled by the mysterious radiance.

"What's that?" he demanded sharply.

"It's the flashlight from the Metropolitan tower," Gilder explained. "It swings around this way about every fifteen minutes. The servant forgot to draw the curtains."

CHAPTER XIII.

The Burglary at Gilder's

The entrance of the butler brought the inspector's thoughts back to the matter in hand.

"My man," he said authoritatively, "I want you to go up to the roof and open the scuttle. You'll find some men waiting up there. Bring 'em down here. They're police officers. You get 'em down here, and then you go to bed and stay there till morning. Understand?"

The butler looked at his master for guidance. Receiving a nod, he said.

"Very well, sir."

"How do you know they're going to break into the house tonight?" Gilder demanded of Burke, "or do you only think they're going to break into the house?"

"I know they are. I fixed it."

"You did?"

"Sure; did it through a stool pigeon."

"Oh, an informer!" Gilder interrupted, a little doubtfully.

"Yes," Burke agreed; "stool pigeon is the police name for him. Really, he's the vilest thing that crawls."

"But if you think that," Gilder expostulated, "why do you have anything to do with that sort of person?"

"Because it's good business," the inspector replied. "We know he's a spy and a traitor and that every time he comes near us we ought to use a disinfectant. But we deal with him just the same because we have to. Now, the stool pigeon in this trick is a swell English crook. He went to Garson yesterday with a scheme to rob your house. He tried out Mary Turner, too, but she told Garson to leave it alone. But he met Griggs afterwards and agreed to pull it off. Griggs got word to me that it's coming off tonight, and so, you see, Mr. Gilder, that's how I know."

"I see," Gilder admitted without any enthusiasm. "But why do you have your men come down over the roof?"

"It wasn't safe to bring them in the front way. It's a cinch the house is being watched. I wish you would let me have your latch key. I want to come back and make this collar myself."

"But why not stay, now that you are here?"

"Suppose some of them saw me come in? There wouldn't be anything doing until after they saw me go out again."

The hall door opened, and the butler re-entered the room. Behind him came Cassidy and two other detectives in plain clothes. At a word from his master the disturbed Thomas withdrew.

"Now," Burke went on briskly as the door closed behind the servant, "where could these men stay out of sight until they're needed?"

There followed a little discussion which ended in the selection of a storeroom at the end of the passage on the ground floor.

"And now, Mr. Gilder," the inspector said energetically, "I'm going to give you the same tip I gave your man. Go to bed and stay there."

"But the boy," Gilder protested. "What about him? He's the one thing of importance to me."

"If he says anything more about going to Chicago just let him go, that's all! It's the best place for him for the next few days."

"You're in charge here," Burke said to Cassidy, "and I hold your responsible. I'm coming back to get this bunch myself, and I'll call you when you're wanted. You'll wait in the storeroom out there and don't make a move till you hear from me, unless by any chance things go wrong and you get a call from Griggs. He's got a whistle and he'll use it if necessary. Got that straight?" Cassidy declared an entire understanding of the directions.

As the men left the room Burke turned again to Gilder.

To be Continued)

Livestock in Demand

Farmers and Ranchers of Alberta Benefiting From Competitive Market

Following is part of a report made by a livestock commission firm at Calgary, which tells its own story:

"The best indication of the growing strength in the market is the broad outlet for generous receipts, which in the case of hogs, the eastern packers are apparently unable to buy sufficient hogs in the east to fill the demand, and are therefore compelled to pay high prices here to compete with local packers. In regard to the cattle market we opened a new outlet by shipping to Seattle, which has had a stimulating affect on the market here. We have had shipped, since the middle of November, over 2,000 head of beef cattle. We might also add that these cattle brought the top price on the open market. The highest price paid on the Seattle market was for an Alberta steer, which we shipped December 20, 1915, weighing 1,700 lbs., which brought the fancy price of 10c per lb.

"Since the opening of the Alberta stockyards the livestock business in Alberta has grown, and markets have been opened, which have given the farmers a competitive market for their livestock.

"The hog industry has multiplied many times in the last three years. There are many signs pointing to an increase in the number of sheep and cattle. The sheep business is being developed rapidly, and the demand for breeding ewes has sent prices up both east and west. Breeders of pure-bred sheep have sold all they can spare. During the past two or three years farmers and ranchers have been increasing their herds; cows and heifers have been held, while hundreds which have come to market have been shipped back to the country for breeding purposes. The producer in the country has no need to worry, and we anticipate good prices for everything he has to sell."

John—I'm going to have a swell feed in the room tonight.

George—I'll be there.

John—All right. Lend me a quarter to buy some crackers; you get some milk and cheese, and we'll have a rarebit.

Billion Dollar Year On Farms of Canada

Increase of $300,000,000 in Products in 1915

"The empire may depend upon the farmers of Canada doing their full duty in this great war if the situation is fully and frankly put before them," declared Dr. C. C. James, commissioner of agriculture, who organized the patriotism and production campaign last year, speaking to the members of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' association at a banquet at the Carls-Rite hotel, Toronto.

He pointed out that the farmers needed no flag waving and martial music to stimulate them to their patrotic duties. As but one illustration of the sacrifice of the rural folk he pointed out that county councils were making huge grants to the patriotic fund—some of them giving amounts equal to all their other expenditures. "When farmers double their taxes for war purposes it simply means that they are giving as they understand the needs," said Dr. James.

"Must the farmers give men, too?" he asked. "If Canada calls for men from the country they will come. They have enlisted by the thousand west of the Great Lakes, and with thousands more going one wonders what may become of the farm production of the prairies."

He pointed out that there had been some phenomenal enlistments in certain localities in rural sections, and said that at least 20,000 farmers' sons would now enlist with the county battalions. "The people of Toronto will be surprised some day when they find out how generously the farming class have responded to the empire's call. It may be well for recruiting officers to consider most carefully how far they can go in calling men from the farms without endangering our greatest productive factor.

"Lumping all the farm products together, and deducting the food fed to stock, we estimate that, in 1915 the farms, orchards and gardens of Canada gave a net product of over a billion dollars. The wheat crop of the prairies was worth about $275,000,000, a big crop, the biggest ever known in Canada, but, after all, only a little, if any, over one-quarter of the entire farm production.

"In Ontario, the dairy output was twenty per cent. over 1914, and the market value was increased ten to twenty per cent. In 1910, according to the Dominion dairy commissioner, the milk products of Canada were worth approximately $110,000,000. It is a safe estimate to put the dairy output of Canada for 1915 at $150,000,000. While discussing wheat we should not forget the dairy cow. She had done more for Canada during the past ten years than have our wheat fields, and in view of what is now happening the world over, there is a possibility that the dairy products of Canada in 1916 may exceed wheat in value. The wheat fields reached their maximum yield per acre in 1915. The dairy cow is only getting into her stride. She is now producing 4,000 lbs. or less a year; 10,000 lbs. a year is what the dairymen are working for.

"The farm products of all Canada in 1915 exceeded in value the farm products of any previous year by at least $300,000,000. It is well for our public men and our writers to know that the increase in the value of the farm products in 1916 was at least double in value our entire output of war munitions."

The prospects for 1916 were bright, and the slogan would be: "Go to it, all ye dairymen of Canada, and make the dairy record equal to the wheat record of 1916."

Mr. M. St. Marie, the president, of Copton, who presided, said that there had never been such a scarcity of farm labor in Canada in twenty years. "How, then, are we to give up our laborers and maintain production?" he asked.

Other speakers were Alex Hume, Menie, Ont.; H. A. Craig, deputy minister of agriculture, Alberta; Dr. H. S. Tolmie, Victoria, B.C.; Prof. Barton, Macdonald College, Quebec; H. B. Cowan, Peterboro, and W. J. Sangster, Toronto.

Mr. Craig pointed out that with the quick development of western cities there had been a keen demand for dairy cows. Very many poor cows were sent from Ontario, and thus the great dairying industry was crippled. He hoped that the breeders would see to it that good cows were sent to the west in the future.

What's the Neutral?

"Is there something malicious about even the fairest and kindest of neutrals?" said Booth Tarkington in Indianapolis.

"Does a neutral, in the very nature of things, incline to rejoice a little over a warring sister nation's misfortune? I hope not.

"I hope not, and yet, in thinking of neutrals, I can't help thinking of two boys who stood the other day and watched an enormous safe being raised up to the twenty-sixth storey of a skyscraper.

"The boys watched the safe rise slowly, dangling at the end of its wire rope, and when it reached the twentieth storey the older lad turned away in disgust.

"'Come on, Joe,' he said. 'We might as well move on. They ain't a-goin' to let her drop.'"—Washington Star.

In the privacy of his home the village butcher was telling his wife of the arrival of a new resident. "She came in today," he said, with enthusiasm, "and I can tell you she's a real lady, brought up select and exclusive. She don't know one cut o' meat from another, nor veal from mutton."

British Columbia's Salmon Catch

The total production of canned salmon in British Columbia in 1915 amounted to 1,132,200 cases which is an increase of 22,000 cases over the previous year.

The Finish of Germany

Extermination of the Teuton Species is the Prediction of Kipling

The Toronto Globe publishes the following article from Rudyard Kipling:

"We are passing through dark, damp days which are not good for the soul.

"I have known some black moments and doubtless shall know worse. The German is exploiting all the psychological factors he is capable of understanding, and his press just now is engaged in confirming the world in the idea of a motionless unbeatable Michael, straddled across Europe and disdainful of his little enemies.

"But the idea is beginning to penetrate the Teutons head that this is not a war of victories, but a war of extermination of his species. We in Britain are better informed on this point than we were a year ago.

"When a whole nation goes into the trenches there can be no victories; there can only be killing, and at least three nations desire greedily that the Teuton be killed in retail since he cannot be killed in wholesale.

"The German cannot withdraw from his present lines. He dare not because he would have to explain that action to his own people. He must use himself up gradually, either by advancing and winning victories, or by staying where he is.

"And when he is used up there will be very little of the German problem to settle. That is the end whereto the destinies are bearing us despite all efforts we have made to avoid it.

"The question of indemnity to Germany has disappeared by the force of facts. If she claims one it will be cheaper to continue killing. If she demands peace without indemnity, returning to the status quo, what guarantee will there be that as soon as civilization is disarmed she will not throw herself on us again?

"The moral law directing her life compels her to do so.

"That is why her ships cannot be allowed to go on the sea again.

"She cannot wage any more war than she is now waging, because she is engaged in all possible fronts. She can defend and consolidate her conquests, but what good is consolidation when she perpetually has to throw men into the fringe of fire burning all around her?

"Allah has decreed that she shall perish by her own act, from the consequences of the law that she professes; and through her own temperament. If the allies had won five or six months ago they would have left Germany still capable of regaining her lines.

"No Germany will remain. This may sound extravagant, but all that will remain will be a few peoples living on the eternal defensive in moral, social and political trenches. Grant that everything in Germany favors a defensive impossible to break, and influx of foodstuffs which cannot be stopped, a people indefinitely enthusiastic for war. Even then we must hold on—France, who has paid the price of her flesh; Britain with her half million losses and about to pay more; Russia with her dead impossible to count.

"All the rats are before us in the same ditch, and as far as Britain and the empire are concerned, we can put as many men into the lines in France to hold the Teutons as the French have.

"Regarding the financial situation: If I were younger I would say an immense wave of prosperity follows every war, but I leave that thesis to people twenty years younger and accept the common belief that universal ruin awaits us. But when the whole world is materially ruined each nation of nobility, a compensation that will

"I imagine that in Britain, where small subscribers are now numerous, a certain proportion of debt will be simply effaced or repudiated for the very just reason that men rich enough to lend big sums to the state are rich enough to lose them. It is immoral, but we should only laugh, and so would even the rich men thus forced to lose.

"Perhaps they would receive titles of nobility, a compensation thta will be an admirable and practical apotheosis for our national snobbery.

"Anyhow we shall see funny finances and the spectacle of Central Europe administered like an estate for the benefit of France, Russia, Italy, Serbia, Montenegro, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa and India.

"Those who till the soil will be rich after the war; those who do not will be poor, but there will be no more Germany."

Scarcity of Food Not Serious in Russia

Only at a Few Isolated Points Due to Faulty Transportation

Commenting on the announcement that the Russian minister of agriculture has ordered two meat fast days weekly in Russia, advices received from Petrograd say there is no serious scarcity of food in Russia generally, but only at a few isolated points, and that this is due largely to faulty transportation.

Generally speaking, the newspapers say the scarcity of provisions is peculiar to Petrograd, which must be provisioned by means of a single railway which already is heavily taxed by war business.

At Moscow the situation is normal and everywhere else, both in town and country, there are ample supplies, and the mass of the people are in better condition to purchase than ever before. The peasants are receiving about double the usual amount for their produce and labor and cannot waste their means on drink. The only reason why the new fast days apply to the whole empire is a precaution to check the tendency to eat more meat than usual and thereby cause a dangerous drain on the supplies of cattle.

Expenditures in Agricultural Aid

How the Federal Grant Has Been Spent by the Provinces

The report of Mr. C. C. James on the work done in the various provinces of Canada under the Agricultural Aid act and the Agricultural Instruction act has been presented.

It covers the four years since the passage of the Hon. Martin Burrell's two acts for the improvement of agricultural conditions by federal financial aid, and is a voluminous work.

The total amount of the federal grants in those years has been $2,900,000, the expenditure during the first year being half a million with annual increases of one hundred thousand dollars.

In a survey of the work done Mr. James devotes considerable space to emphasizing the importance of agricultural education, and points out that agricultural instruction in the schools has become widespread in the United States.

The question of efficient rural schools, he says, is one of the pressing problems of the day. ninety-five per cent. of the farm boys and girls receiving their whole education in one-teacher schools of very low efficiency.

The report gives details of the use made of the grants in providing new buildings and equipment both in connection with and independent of the agricultural colleges and reviews the field covered by "women's work," Under the latter head there has been spent $39,392, of which Ontario spent $11,938.

The importance of the work of agricultural district representatives is also emphasized, the expenditures in Ontario under this head amounting to $202,097, and in Quebec to $13,407. Out of a total of $48,076 spent on short courses, which the report describes in detail, Ontario spent $25,974.

Over half a million has been spent in the nine provinces on demonstration work, $44,900 in Ontario; $228,360 in Quebec; $50,538 in Manitoba; $59,555 in Saskatchewan; $32,160 in Alberta; $63,143 in British Columbia; $22,168 in Nova Scotia; $41,248 in New Brunswick. This demonstration system is described as the dominant note in instruction work in the United States.

Tells How German People are Fooled

Some insight into the amazing manner in which the German government has fooled its people into believing that they are engaged in a just war, absolutely for self-defence, was given by Prof. Neilson, of Harvard University, in an address before the Canadian Club recently. Prof. Neilson only recently returned from Germany, where he spent a year as exchange professor from Harvard at one of the German universities. He is, therefore, in a position to know the feeling and temper of the German people.

The authorities in Germany, he said, were able by their control of the press to mould public opinion just as they chose. All despatches from abroad were carefully doctored, and only what suited the government was allowed to be written. So completely were the German people blinded by this thorough system of concealing or distorting facts that they still believed in final victory, and could not be convinced now that the Lusitania was not an armed cruiser.

Prof. Neilson is a Canadian by birth and was only permitted to leave Germany because he became an American citizen three years ago. He taught at Upper Canada College at one time.

The Saluting Problem

A Complicated Matter for the New Army Man, but it Does Not Worry the Colonial

One of the troubles of the new recruit is how and when to salute. When you learn the art on the parade ground a cane stuck in the ground stands for the holder of the King's commission, and the squad is marching up and down practising the salute. Three paces in front of the cane the recruit swings his arm in a circular motion to the head, palm outwards, turns his head to the cane ("Looks the officer straight in the eye" as the instructor puts it), that is all; but in practice there are problems. You salute every officer, and the word includes naval officers and certain naval warrant officers. There are some men who don't know a naval officer from an anti-craft gunner, but there is some excuse for a man who fails to spot chief gunners, and chief schoolmasters in the navy, who rank as second lieutenants in the army. When the New Army man sees an officer in the offing he begins to get ready. He has to make up his mind which is the correct hand to use (the farthest away from the officer), and if he carries a service cane he must place it under the other army. A pair of gloves or a parcel may complicate these preparations, and it is not an uncommon experience for the man to be too late to catch his officer, or to find that he saluted with his gloves in the saluting hand, or bungled some other arrangement.

"Do you salute when you have a lady on your arm," was a question put by a recruit to an instructor. "You never have a lady on your arm," was the ambiguous answer. There are special ways to be followed when riding or cycling or with the arms engaged, but if one passes along Regent street or stands on a platform at one of the big stations it is easy to see how impossible it is to carry out the letter of the order. It is much simpler for the colonial troops, regulation or no regulation, they salute nobody.—Manchester Guardian.

Manitoba's Dairy Industry

Remarkable Increase of Dairy Products is Shown for the Year 1915

According to a bulletin issued by the department of agriculture of Manitoba the dairy industry had a very successful season in the year 1915. There was an increase of over 1,000,000 lbs. in creamery butter production over the previous year, about 260,000 lbs. increase in dairy butter and over 25,000 lbs. increase in the output of cheese. The increase in the total value of milk and milk products was over $427,000.

The production of dairy butter for the province during the year was 4,150,444 lbs., which brought an average price of 23c per lb. Of creamery butter 5,839,667 lbs. were produced which commanded an average price of 29c per lb. The production of cheese was 726,725 lbs., and the average price 15c per lb. The total value of these three products is given as $2,760,697.04. In addition to this is a milk production valued at $925,659.00, and cream valued at $158,826.88. The average price of milk is quoted at 21c per lb., and the average price of sweet cream 32c per lb. butter fat.

In connection with the dairy industry of Manitoba, it is interesting to note that almost the most important fodder crop now is corn, of which the production in 1915, notwithstanding an unfavorable season, amounted to 190,132 tons. The biggest cultivated fodder crop is timothy, which produced for the same season 193,357 tons. The next most popular crop is brome grass with 45,815 tons. Of alfalfa and clover some 38,000 tons were produced.

The number of cattle in the province is quoted at 631,0005, which is an increase of over 130,000 over the previous year. There has been little change in the number of horses and sheep and a slight falling off of pigs.

Livestock Shortage

Government Lending Assistance and Co-operating With Breeders

Owing to the heavy drain upon the livestock of the warring countries of Europe a great livestock shortage appears to be looming up in the future. The longer the war lasts the greater this shortage will become, and when the war is over undoubtedly buyers will come to Canada to replenish their breeding herds. With this event in view the government has decided to make extra efforts to encourage farmers in increasing and improving their breeding stock. The minister of agriculture, through the livestock branch, has decided to grant liberal aid to breeders who wish to secure good breeding stock. The conditions under which aid will be given are as follows:

In the event of a number of farmers in any district of Canada wishing to co-operate for the purchase of breeding stock in carload lots from some distant section of the country, the department will pay the travelling expenses of their duly appointed representative during the time required to effect the purchase and transport the shipment to its destination.

Should it be desired the livestock commissioner will nominate a suitable person who will be directed to accompany this representative and assist him as far as possible in buying and shipping the animals.

Canada's Military Efficiency

There was no sign in Premier Borden's New York speech that Canada is growing weary of supporting England in the war. Very slight appreciation exists in the United States of the extent to which the Dominion is being developed as a military power. Were all of its forces at home, Canada would have 175,000 men under arms; and such an army trained and equipped would put the United States into the shade. Canada is also developing very rapidly a great munitions industry, under the direct stimulus of the British war orders. It has recently been intimated that within a few months the British government could afford to ignore the possibility of an American embargo on munitions because of the Domnion's much increased capacity of production. The war will end, apparently, with our good neighbor thoroughly and efficiently organized on a war footing, for the first time since our civil war in any way comparable with the United States in military power immediately effective. It is highly gratifying that this fact has not aroused uneasiness or jealousy in this country. The present discussion of preparedness has not involved the least reference to Canada's military strength. Nothing could more completely demonstrate the essential friendship of the two countries.—Springfield Republican.

Australian Capital to be Named Anzac

The New Australian Capital will immortalize a great deed.

"It is rarely that a manufactured name lives or shines in history," says the Manchester Guardian. "The Australians knew this well when they rejected resolutely all suggestions that they should call their new federal capital Edwardville, Georgetown, or the like, and fixed on the old native title of Yas Canberra.

"There surely was never so happy a concourse of letters as these initials of the official title of the men who did the impossible on the cliffs of Gallipoli, for they make a word with a Homeric ring that speaks of pride and strength in its swinging syllables, a word that is great and brave even if we did not know its content, a fitting word to mark the capital city of a young and lusty nation.

Customer, to coal dealer—Your scales ought to be named the "Ambuscade Brand."

Dealer—Why, madam?

Customer—Because they lie in weight!

Getting Chicks From Desired Hens

By A. P. Marshall, Niagara Falls, Canada, Breeder Niagradot White Wyandottes

At a recent show talking of one of his sales, a prominent breeder made the remark: "She was one of those big fat hens, don't you know, and as sometimes will happen, my customer failed to get a chick. But she was a beauty and I expected he would do well with her." I wonder how often this happens during the breeding season? Don't we all occasionally have a hen just like this which if she is not handled right will give us nothing whatever but with just a little good handling would give us excellent chicks and very profitable?

When mating up the birds a good deal can be done to determine different types of birds requiring different handling and no doubt the birds may be sorted into small pens having a similarity of characteristics that will guarantee like results under the same treatment. That is one way of controlling heavy or light hens as the case may be or very heavy layers requiring abundant food so that they will not become run down and have the extra vitality in the egg to guarantee reproductive strength.

Last season we remember a particularly heavy laying pullet from which we wanted to get a lot of chicks but she persisted in laying so heavily that it was hard to keep up the vitality to get chicks from all her eggs. This pullet was hatched Jan. 14th, and started laying July 2nd, has kept steadily at it through the moult and in December up to the 15th has laid 11 eggs. By watching her carefully and keeping her in good flesh we believe we should get chicks from most of her eggs that we set. In another case a wonderfully good hen in December is laying well, although 3 years old, but the difficulty here is to keep her down in fat. An immense hen of striking vitality laying extra large eggs like this one is extra valuable and it is well worth while to watch her individuality and make sure she produces chickens such as in other years have proven to be exceptionally good.

Of course, forcing the birds to work and scratch for what they get does balance to some extent the quantity fed for the heaviest workers will find more than those inclined to be fat or even if they do want more they must work more, but this however does not always work out to perfection. The instinct of some birds seems to make them almost clever in their ability to get what they want without working for it. They will often let the other bird do the scratching and they gobble the feed.

The only way, therefore, in such a case is to know the condition of them all, which is easily determiend if one is continually on the alert and observant of the condition the birds show. If necessary odd birds can be taken away during a feeding period or extra can be fed them singly if the possible return is worth it. After all, to get the best specimens require practically individual mating and in each case although a number of females are in the pen each is mated with particular respect to her relation and quality to the male. It certainly is a misfortune to give study and care to having the best matings made and then find it impossible to obtain sturdy chicks just because individual condition was overlooked.

Every hen in a breeding pen should be furnished eggs that hatch well or from a breeding standpoint she is a dead loss no matter how valuable a specimen she may be otherwise. Breeders will do well to observe which of the hens are not producing fertility and more than this where fertility does exist are the eggs producing vigorous chicks? If not, there is a reason. In most cases probably it can be corrected with a little common sense treatment. Fertility means nothing without strength. Closer observation in this direction should bring results.

British Sea Power

World dominion without sea power is unthinkable and no one realizes this more clearly than the Germans. That is why they hate England. They know that to coerce France or Russia may give them victories, and even perhaps some added territory, but it will never give them a world position as great as Great Britain's. Their industrial life so far as big profits are concerned lies at the mercy of Britain, and the more industralized Germany becomes the more true will this be. They cannot gain access to the world without the consent of the English, and so long as the English are willing to fight, Germany can never win anything in Europe but territory with which to bargain. That is why, in the last analysis, sea power will drive Germany out of Belgium, and Germany will be defeated in a battle that will never be fought. No conquest in Europe is worth so much as the right to sail the seas, and that right England controls for the present. The British may have bungled on land, but their victory on the oceans of the world is complete and decisive. Because of this victory, the allies can afford to define the terms of a just peace.—New Republic.

One of the oddest prayers ever made was that of an old Virginia soldier at Antietam. He was lying flat on the battlefield and, to quote his own words, "the shot and shell were going over me so thick that the whole firmament above me was lead color. I felt just then that I was six feet long and pretty nigh four feet thick, and that the chances for me were only two feet better lying down than they were standing up. I made up my mind that my only safety lay in praying, "Oh, Lord, good Lord,' I prayed, 'please stretch me out as thin as a shoestring with the pointed end toward the enemy.'"—Boston Transcript.

Ireland Must Help To Crush Prussians

John Redmond Makes a Stirring Appeal For Recruits in His Country

John Redmond has issued a stirring appeal for recruits from Ireland. He says:

"Recent events have made it absolutely essential that Ireland, for her own sake, to guard her own highest interests and to maintain her honor, should make it plain to the whole world that she is willing and eager to fulfill her obligations. Any impression that Ireland is shrinking her duty will be a deadly injury to her future interests.

"There has been slackness in recruiting in the agricultural districts, but winning the war is of the greatest importance to Irish agriculturists, for if the allies are defeated there is danger of every Irish tenant being robbed of his land by the Prussians. The position of the tenant farmer who expects the people of the towns to fight for him is contemptible. To desert your countrymen in the trenches will mean the death knell of your hopes, aspirations and ambitions."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Economic Independence of Canada

Canada and Australia are finding a new self-dependence in the economic situation brought about by the war. An Ottawa dispatch predicts the establishment within the Dominion of facilities for refining "millions of dollars' worth of nickel matte from Sudbury, which now goes to New Jersey," and speaks of the creation in Canada of industries in zinc and copper "worth millions of dollars annually." Textile and other manufacturers have expanded. In Australia a commission has just issued a report on the war's effects, showing that the cutting off of overseas supplies has made the commonwealth more self-supported. Previously, an attempt was made to stop leather exports in favor of home factories, but failed; now large supplies once sent to central Europe go to new home plants. One of the greatest wool producing regions in the world, Australia, will probably never again import woollen clothing to half the extent she was doing up to last year. Germans who have boasted of the self-reliance of their country, compared with Great Britain seeking aid of all the world, should note the development which the war is giving the British dominions.—New York Evening Post.

Asthma Cannot Last when the greatest of al asthma species is used. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy assuredly deserves this exalted title. It has countless cures to its credit which other preparations had failed to benefit. It brings help to even the most severe cases and brings the patient to a condition of blessed relief. Surely suffering from asthma is needless when a remedy like this is so easily secured.

No Use to Treat Seed Corn for Smut

There is no treatment of seed corn for smut. The spores which acuse smut in corn live over from one year until the next in manure, soil, refuse, etc. In the summer, under favorable conditions these spores which may have wintered in the soil or may have been hauled to the field in the manure, find lodgement on the tender parts of the corn plant, usually by the action of wind, and start to grow.

The source of the spore is not the seed corn, therefore treatment will do no good. The only method of eradication is to cut off the smutty stalks and burn them. This, of course, is impratcical.—O. M. Allyn, Farm Crops Division, University of Illinois.

Clank, clank, clank! What dreadful sounds are these, breaking the stillness of the Sunday afternoon? In haste Mrs. Maclarty leaves the fireside, and goes in search of the cause of the disturbance. In the garden she finds her husband nailing a board on the bottom of the barrow.

"Donald, man," she says, "ye're makin' an awful row. What'll the neighbors think?"

"Niver mind them, Kirsty," says Donald. "I maun get my barra' men'it."

"Oh, but Donald," says Kirsty, "it's very wrong to work on the Sabbath. Ye ought tae use screws!"

Alberta Banks Loan Money on Grain

Farmers Unable to Get it to Market and Compelled to Borrow

Since the analysis of the grain traffic and the existing conditions when the farmer cannot ship or sell his grain, the banks of Alberta are loaning a great deal of money to the grain growers on grain in the field and in the privately owned bins of the farmer. This is the information learned from a prominent Calgary banker.

"Perhaps the banks have not until recently loaned great sums of money on grain on the farm, as permitted by section 88 of the Bank act, but lately there has been a great increase in the amounts to be loaned," said the bank manager. "The reason for the much larger amounts so loaned now as compared to formerly is that until this season few farmers had grain on the farm on which to borrow money. Also, the farmers this year had little call to borrow money on their grain until the transportation facilities got so that the grain could not be moved to market and sold. But lately there is such a congestion of grain at terminals, and so few cars and so little motive power, that the farmers can not sell and must borrow money. And the first ones they come to are the banks; and the banks loan them money when the banks can do so safely; when the farmer has a character and standing that will warrant it; he need not have grain if the manager has found him to be a man of his word and of excellent character."

Sciatica Vanishes Instantly If Nerviline is Used

CAN YOU BEAT THIS CASE?

No ordinary liniment will even relieve Sciatica. Nothing but the most powerful kind of a remedy can penetrate through the tissues and finally reach the Sciatic Nerve. You can always depend on the old time "Nerviline." Nothing made today is as good for Sciatic as Nerviline was when first produced, about forty years ago. All this time the same old "Nerviline" has been curing Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism and is considered to be without an equal in relieving pain or soreness anywhere. "'Nerviline' couldn't be made stronger or better," writes James E. Edwards. "The way it cures Sciatica is to me simply a miracle. For years I suffered frightfully. I ruined my stomach with internal dosing. I rubbed in gallons of oils and liniments—none were strong enough. One good rubbing with Nerviline relieved. I kept on rubbing and shortly was cured. My father cured rheumatism in his right arm and shoulder with Nerviline, and my mother cured herself of chronic lumbago with Nerviline. Our family simply swears by Nerviline and we are never without a 50c family size bottle in our home. We find that for external pain, for coughs, colds, earache, such minor ills it is a veritable family physician."

Dairy Tests

Some Points About the Cost of Producing Milk

The cost of producing milk obviously depends a great deal on the milking capacity of the cows used. Comparison between eight of the best and eight of the poorer cows in an Ontario dairy record centre shows that there was a difference in profit per cow of $24.56, the eight high yielding cows giving an average profit of $37.21, while the poorer cows returned a profit of only $12.65 per head. The milk in each case was valued at $1.15 per hundred pounds. The difference would no doubt have been very much reduced had the feeding been the same for all the animals. Those that yielded the higher profit were much better fed than the others. The average cost of their feed for the milking period being $43.96 per head, while the food received by the less profitable animals was valued at $32.33 per head. Calculating from the standpoint of cost of the milk the eight cows with the low yields made only 32 cents profit on a hundred pounds of milk, while the higher yielding cows made 54 cents profit from an equal amount of milk.

This information and a great deal more of equal value is contained in the recently issued annual report of the dairy and cold storage commissioner of the department of agriculture at Ottawa. This report, in addition to the dairy and cold storage commissioner's general report, contains twelve appendices which deal with the work of the assistant dairy commissioner, the extension of markets, dairy and cold storage divisions, etc. An appendix of unusual interest gives statistics of the export and import trade in dairy produce, which show that the exports of butter increased from 1,951,585 lbs. in 1890 to 2,724,913 in 1915, while during the same period the exports of cheese increased from 94,264,187 lbs. to 137,601,661 lbs.

This report is available at the office of the publication branch of the department of agriculture at Ottawa.

About the New Year time a clergyman goes to a farm a few miles out to have a day's shooting. He is a very poor "shot," but a generous giver—facts well known to Jack, the attendant. This year he was out shooting, and a rabbit jumped up about ten yards away. Bang went both barrels, but Bunny escaped with a whole skin.

"Did I hit him, Jack?" he asked in an excited whisper.

"I couldna say 'zactly as you 'it 'im, but I must say I never seed a rabbit wuss scard. Ye've improved vastly since last year, sir."

The clergyman smiled proudly. "An' if ye keeps on improvin' and comes again next year, why," with a shake of his head, "summat'll happen to that rabbit."

Libre Belgique, the daringly published Brussels newspaper, the home of which the Germans, despite their most strenuous efforts, have failed to unearth, has now reached its fifty-third number. Domiciliary searches for its editors and staff take place everywhere, but no single capture has been made.

HAVE YOU ECZEMA?

Would you like to end that terrible itching, that burning pain; to heal those horrid sores?

You have tried all sorts of fatty ointments, lotions and powders. Put them aside now and give Nature a chance as represented by Zam-Buk.

Zam-Buk is made from herbal essences; is a natural healer. Is not something you have to send to the end of the world for, and pay a heavy price! Every druggist will sell you Zam-Buk and for 50c. only. Just give it a fair trial and incidently give yourself ease by the quickest route. See name on box:—

ZAM-BUK

Grain of Wheat

What the Greatest Wheat Region in the World Can Do

A direct result of the present war, more pleasant to contemplate than the stories of carnage, is the stimulus it has given to the chief industry of the huge central basin of North America. Winnipeg is the geographical centre of the continent, and from it in every direction in Canada and far down into the United States spread the rolling miles of wheat is undoubtedly the greatest wheat region in the world.

The figures presented by the American and Canadian governments for the year just closed tell a romantic story. In the area of the Canadian Northwest and of the American border States 600,000,000 bushels of the highest grade wheat known to the market was grown, and yet within the memory of men not yet old every acre of it was given over to the Indian and the buffalo.

Long after our Civil War a British traveller wrote an exceedingly interesting book called "The Great Lone Land," describing the struggles with blizzards and starvation in what is now the wheat empire. He did not think much of it as a country for settlers, but time has quickly shown how much he was mistaken, just as it showed in a few years de Tocqueville's great error when he predicted that our western advance would break against the Rocky Mountains, or Macaulay's miscalculation when he asserted that we would cease to grow as soon as all our good free land was taken up.

There are many impressive chapters in the story of the continent, but there is none more picturesque than the one which is being made in our day by a grain of wheat.—New York World.

Stormy Weather Hard on Baby

The stormy, blustery weather which we have during February and March is extremely hard on children. Conditions make it necessary for the mother to keep them in the house. They are often confined to over-heated, badly ventilated rooms and catch colds which racks their whole system. To guard against this a box of Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in the house and an occasional dose given the baby to keep his stomach and bowels working regularly. This will not fail to break up colds and keep the health of the baby in good condition till the brighter days come along. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Meaning of "Germany"

If we can neither trust nor compel Germany to keep the peace, what hope is there for the future? The answer to this lies in the meaning attached to the word "Germany." The Germany that nobody can trust is the Germany that has revealed itself in this war, the Germany that acknowledges no law or obligation but her own interests, the Germany that tears up treaties, murders non-combatants, and neutrals wholesale, plots arson and outrages and crimes of violence in neutral (that is friendly) countries, that maltreats prisoners of war, and violates even the few strict rules of warfare unconditionally laid down in its own cynical warbook, which allows almost everything by way of exception under the plea of necessity. So long as that Germany remains on that moral plane, and in that state of mind, there can be no real peace, and to negotiate with her, either early or late, is to lose the war in effect, if not in appearance.—Nineteenth Century.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

In one of the southern States the negroes are great patrons of a matrimonial agency. One negro, anxious to find a wife for his son, went to this agent, who handed him his list of lady clients. Running through this, the man came upon his own wife's name, entered as desirous of obtaining a husband between the ages of 28 and 33.

Forgetting about his son, the darkey hurried home to announce his discovery to his wife. She was not at all disturbed.

"Yes," she said, "I done give him my name. I puts it down when you was so sick in de winter and de doctor says we must prepare for de worst."—Tit-Bits.

Murine is prepared by our Physicians, as used for many years in their practice, now dedicated to the Public and sold by Your Druggist. Try Murine to Refresh, Cleanse, and Strengthen Eyes after exposure to Cold Cutting Winds and Dust and to restore healthful tone to Eyes Reddened and made Sore by Overwork and Eye Strain.

Some broadminded Physicians use and recommend Murine while others perhaps jealous of its Success, talk and rush into print in opposition; those whose Eyes need care can guess why, as there is no Prescription fee in Murine. Just hand your Druggist 50c and you have a Complete Pkg. Eye Book—Murine—Dropper—and Cork Screw—ready for use. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes for Eye Troubles—No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye Free.
Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago

"Deliver the Goods," Says Lloyd George

"This is a Fight Between British Workmen and Workmen of Germany"

David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, addressing the workers in a new shell factory, congratulated them on the manner in which they had redeemed their pledge "to deliver the goods."

"This," said the minister, "is a fight not merely between the British army and the army of the Kaiser. It is a fight between British workmen and the workshops of Germany, and the British workmen are now supplying the material which is going to enable us to destroy forever the despotism of Prussian militarism and inaugurate a reign of freedom in Europe.

"In the old days a hustler was regarded as an alien enemy who came over to this country to steal trade of the easy-going Briton. But now we have discovered that we can hustle ourselves. We used to think that none but Americans and Germans could run up workshops in no time, fill them with machinery and turn out great shells. But now we are doing it ourselves."

Mrs. Winston Spencer Churchill, at the same meeting, read a letter from her husband, the former first lord of the admiralty, now a major in Flanders, in which he said that the results of Mr. Lloyd George's labors and the workmen responding to his call were already obvious at the front.

"Our infantry in the trenches," wrote Major Churchill, "cheer when they see that the British guns are able to reply sometimes threefold to every German shell and always replying with interest. During the campaign of 1916, if the noble exertions now being made in the workshops of Great Britain are maintained without flagging, we ought for the first time in the conflict to meet the enemy on equal terms, and even that is an advantage which will steadily increase."

Relief for Suffering Everywhere.—He whose life is made miserable by the suffering that comes from indigestion and has not tried Parmelee's Pills does not know how easily this formidable foe can be dealt with. These pills will relieve where others fail. They are the result of long and patient study and are confidently put forward as a sure corrector of disorders of the digestive organs, from which so many suffer.

How to Economize

Every Wasted Dollar Will be Needed to Meet the Financial Demands of the War

The Pioneer of December 24th says, "Whether the question be viewed from the standpoint of national economy or the desirability of military efficiency the argumnt in favor of suppression of the liquor traffic at least during the war is unanswerable.

Russia has done this and leading politicians in Great Britain are advocating it strenuously. One of the most widely known conservative London journals, the Spectator, said:

"We must economize and the only great national economy open to us is the cutting off root and branch of our expenditure on intoxicants. If we do not, our waste in alcohol will undo us even more surely than the forces of Germany and Austria.

"If we mean to win this war we must prohibit the use of intoxicants in order to save money and get more munitions and the ministers know as well as we do that the only great saving attainable would be from prohibition."

Commenting on these utterances from such an authority a recent writer calls on the king's ministers at Ottawa as well as at Westminster to take warning and asks, "What answer has the Dominion government, what answer can it have to the protest in these war times that last year two hundred and seventy-five million pounds of foodstuffs were destroyed in the breweries and distilleries of Canada in order to produce sixty-six million gallons of intoxicating liquors with an estimated value of one hundred and three million dollars. There is the loss both of the foodstuffs, the loss of the money paid for the liquor and the loss of efficiency in the men who drink it. The most authoritative voice in the journalism of British respectability calls out for prohibition during the war. Will the king's ministers listen?

And what about the provinces? Alberta and Saskatchewan have taken the lead. British Columbia, Manitoba and New Brunswick will soon vote on the question and we have faith that the others will not be far behind. The provincial authorities are responsible for the waste of food and money and the waste of men caused by drink. They have the power to cancel forthwith every license, barroom, shop or club and stop the waste.

Every wasted dollar will be needed now at the front and for other urgent service at home.

The authorities have been waiting to make sure that they will be supported by the country and now we may expect that they will go ahead. —H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Private Dougal McTavish (late of the Alberta Police)—Mon, in ma section 'tis aften fifty degrees below zero. But, bless ye, 'tis dry cold, ye'll never feel it.

L. C. Owen Tyrell (late of Carpentaria Telegraphs)—Down under it is usually 125 in the shade. But thin it is dry heat, you are niver sensible of ut.

Corporal James Brown (late tram conductor, Vancouver)—In B.C. we stake upon 312 to 314 rainy days in the year. But it is dry rain, it don't wet you.—Punch.

The prosy old barrister was arguing a technical case in the high court. He was drifting along in a monotonous voice, when the bored judge yawned with harsly any attempt at concealment.

"I sincerely trust that I am not unduly trespassing on the time of the court?" said the barrister with just the slightest tinge of sarcasm in his voice.

"There is some difference," replied the judge, "between trespassing on time and encroaching on eternity."

How You May Throw Away Your Glasses

The statement is made that thousands wear eyeglasses who do not really need them. If you are one of these unfortunates, then these glasses may be ruining your eyes instead of helping them. Thousands who wear these "windows" may prove for themselves that they can dispense with glasses if they will get the following prescription filled at once: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets; fill a two-ounce bottle with warm water and drop in one Bon-Opto tablet. With this harmless liquid solution bathe the eyes two to four times daily, and you are likely to be astonished at the results right from the start. Many who have been told that they have astigmatism, eye-strain, cataract, sore eyelids, weak eyes, conjunctivitis and other eye disorders, report wonderful benefits from the use of this prescription. Get this prescription filled and use it; you may so strengthen your eyes that glasses will not be necessary. Thousands who are blind, or nearly so, or who wear glasses might never have required them if they had cared for their eyes in time. Save your eyes before it is too late! Do not become one of these victims of neglect. Eyeglasses are only like crutches, and every few years they must be changed to fit the ever-increasing weakened condition, so better see if you can, like many others, get clear, healthy, strong magnetic eyes through the prescription here given. The Valmas Drug Co. of Toronto will fill the above prescription by mail, if your druggist cannot.

Railway Lines to North

J. D. McArthur Company Makes Interesting Announcements at Edmonton

A series of interesting announcements was made at Edmonton recently in connection with the Dunvegan and Fort McMurray railways now under construction north of Edmonton by the J. D. McArthur Co. They are as follows: 340 miles of railway north of Edmonton are to be ballasted this year. Three passenger trains will be run each way per week between Edmonton and Peace River Crossing.

Three passenger trains will be run each way per week between Edmonton and Spirit River and Grande Prairie by August 1. The last spike in the Grande Prairie branch will soon be driven.

One and a half million bushels of grain will be shipped from Spirit River and Peace River Crossing at once.

The Heart River bridge is to be completed so as to allow trains to enter the depot at Peace River Crossing by the last of March.

Plans are being prepared for a big steel bridge over Peace River at Peace River Crossing. It will include a traffic deck and the total cost will be about three-quarters of a million dollars. The building of the bridge will enable the line of the Central Canada Railway Company to be continued westward one hundred miles, guaranteed by the provincial government.

Fifty miles already are constructed to Peace River Crossing and the remainder—fifty miles—has been located to the Waterhole district.

Many Shells Ordered

Are For the British Army and Worth Probably Over $10,000,000

An order for 800,000 eighteen-pounder shrapnel shells has been received by the imperial munitions board from the British ministry of munitions.

This is the first large order to Canada since the present imperial munitions board succeeded the shell committee, the board's energies having been directed chiefly towards hastening deliveries on orders placed some time ago.

It is probable that new orders will be allotted in the form of renewals to firms which are already engaged in the manufacture of these shells. The munitions industries in Canada have developed greater capacity for turning out eighteen-pounder shrapnel shells than for the manufacture of any other and is well able to take care of the large order which has just been received.

The value of the order was not stated, but, based on prices reported for orders placed during the past year, it should be worth between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000.

Fairville, Sept. 30, 1902.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Dear Sirs,—We wish to inform you that we consider your MINARD'S LINIMENT a very superior article, and we use it as a sure relief for sore throat and chest. When I tell you I would not be without it if the price was one dollar a bottle, I mean it.
Yours truly,
CHAS. F. TILTON.

Pithy Sayings of Famous Men

Jonah—I don't quite agree with you.

Marco Bozzaris—Three strikes!

Thackeray (to his nose)—Low bridge.

Nero—No heat? All right; I'll turn some on.

John Milton—There is no loss without some gain.

Shylock—Raw, raw, raw.—Chicago Tribune.

Rub it in for Lame Back.—A brisk rubbing with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will cure lame back. The skin will immediately absorb the oil and it will penetrate the tissues and bring speedy relief. Try it and be convinced. As the liniment sinks in the pain comes out and there are ample grounds for saying that its touch is magical, as it is.

There may be no steel vessels employed in the Newfoundland sea fishery next spring. Five such vessels were recently sold to the Russian government, and it is said that others will soon be purchased for the transporation of freight to Europe.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal-harsh—unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Prisoners of War

If the Germans Would Only Treat Prisoners as We Do

A special Scandinavian correspondent now in England has telegraphed to Norway an account of his visit to a German war prisoners' camp at Dorchester.

"Although I conversed with a dozen German prisoners, several of whom evidently belonged to the highly educated classes, the only complaint was," he says, "that they had no work and that therefore time hung rather heavily. Everything we saw made it very clear that the treatment meted out to these prisoners is exceptionally good.

"They have even the privilege of having German cooks to prepare their excellent foodstuffs in the beloved German manner, and, what is almost incredible, these German cooks are paid by the British government for their work, the general principle being that no German prisoner must be allowed to work without being paid for it.

"As a tangible example of the consideration with which the German prisoners are being treated, it is sufficient to mention that a German pastor goes down weekly from London to preach to them."

The prisoners have instituted their own schools, where English as well as German history is being taught by German professors. They have weekly concerts, many of the men being excellent musicians and singers. Musical instruments are provided by the British government.

The health of the camp is excellent, and out of 3,408 prisoners, only two have died, and these probably after the effects of German poisonous gases blown back to the German lines. Only three British officers and seven non-commissioned officers are managing the camp. Among the prisoners are several belonging to noble German families, one being a close relation of Prince Bismarck.

NERVOUS HEADACHE

Miss Evelena M. Risser, Dublin Shore, Lunenburg, N.S., writes:—"I suffered from severe headaches for two years. In fact, I had headaches day and night. My appetite was very poor and I frequently had pains in the back. After using a few boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food the headaches disappeared, appetite improved and I gained in health and strength. I am very thankful for the benefit obtained from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, for I am well again after two years of misery."

The object of pain seems to be to give warning that something is wrong in the human system. For this reason, when you have a headache, for instance, you should honestly seek for the cause.

Headache is not a disease in itself, but rather a symptom. If you find other indications that the nervous system is exhausted—if you are restless, nervous, sleepless and irritable—you may rightly suppose that to be the cause of the headache.

The headache warns you that with neglect of the nervous system you later expect nervous prostration, locomotor ataxia, or some form of paralysis. Wisdom suggests the use of such treatment as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to build up the system, and thereby remove the cause of the headache, as well as prevent more serious troubles.

The use of headache powders is not only a dangerous practice, but the shock to the system of drugs which are so powerful and poisonous as to immediately stop pain is most harmful. The relief is merely temporary, and with this danger signal removed the disease which caused the headache continues to develop until results are serious. The moral is, when you have headaches or pain of any kind look for the cause and remove it.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is not intended as a mere relief for headache. It cures by supplying the ingredients from which nature rebuilds and revitalizes the wasted nerve cells. Some patience is required for this reconstructive process, but the results are wonderfully satisfying, because they are both thorough and lasting.

If you would be freed from headaches, as was the writer of the letter quoted above, put Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to the test. Working, as it does, hand in hand with Nature, it can no more fail than can other of Nature's laws.

50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free if you mention this paper.

Prairie Lodge 44

Meets Every Monday Evening at 8 in the Larkin Hall

Visiting brethren cordially invited.

Peter MacLean, Noble Grand
E. E. Holland, Secretary.

GOLDEN JUBILEE LODGE No. 35

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

—meet—
Every Thursday, at 8 .PM.,
—IN—
GLEICHEN CASTLE HALL

E. E. Holland, C.C. — J. Baron, K.of R.and S.

DENTIST

C. R. McINTYRE

L. D. S., D. D. S.
Graduate Royal College Dental Surgeons, Toronto.

Dentistry Practiced in all its Branches. Gas Administrd

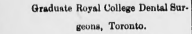
Office in Royal Bank Block
GLEICHEN

HARDWICK BROS

P.O. Box 186, GLEICHEN
Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:

Horses branded:



F. A. McHUGH & SONS

BLIND CREEK, ALTA.

of horses branded H2 left shoulder, left thigh, 2 left thigh and T left shoulder. Cattle branded H2 left ribs or left hip or both left ribs and left hip. 101 left hip — left ribs.

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, waggons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially [illegible] from me.

any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning

J. H. GOODERHAM
16tf Indian Agent

DR. DeVAN'S FEMALE PILLS Reliable monthly medicine for all Female Complaint. $5 a box, or three for $10, at drug stores. Mailed to any address on receipt of price. THE DeVONNELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN Increases Vigor and Vitality for Nerve and Brain Increases "grey matter". A Treble will build you up. $5 a box, or two for $9, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. The Phosphonol Chemical Co., St. Catharines, Ontario.

Sold at Yates Drug Store

T. H. Beach
Auctioneer

Sales Conducted any place in the Province

For termsenquire at Gleichen Harness store. Office phone 3, residence phone
P.O. Box 138
GLEICHEN, ALTA.

THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK EVANS, PROPRIETOR

P...lished Every Thursday in The Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION, $1.50 Per Year. Foreign Countries $2.00

Exchange Must be added to Checks

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1916

It stirs the blood in these days to see the men from the Canadian West, infantry and mounted, who have come to the eastern provinces on their way to the firing line. They are mainly men used to the open air, men of free stride and good color, with eyes that bespeak power and daring. They are quiet men, too, well-trained, and giving themselves seriously and without affectation to the great duty of the day. This gathering of the clans is a daily inspiration. Canada is so big a country that its people have had little chance to get acquainted as between district and district. Certainly it makes powerfully for mutual understanding and good will, for national pride in the better sense, and for national unity and Imperial progress, that the men of Canada, gathering for war, meet and mingle and find that they are all moved by one spirit in in this hour of trial, and in every province the call of the bugle awakens the old, staunch loyal, fighting spirit of the race.—St. John Telegraph.

If merchants would awaken to the fact that by fighting the mail-order houses with their chief weapons—advertising—they could materially check the inroads upon business by out-of-town firms, they would soon become constant users of printers' ink. But conservatism and a policy of short-sighted economy seems to possess many of them, and as they sit in their stores complaining of hard times, the mail order houses are busy dispatching inferior merchandise to their fellow townspeople; incidentally creating records in the amount of business and volume of orders they receive.—Ex.

When only one appeal was made against the town's assessment for this year and that granted it is evident that Gleichen is not infested with the kicking monstrosities some would have people believe. It is also evident our assessor and council know the work they are doing for the ratepayers. There were six other objections sent in but the seventh was the only one to appear. However, each objection was considered, but as the lots in every case were assessed the same as the adjoining lots the appeals were not sustained.

Speaking of advertising the Rev. Dr. Williams of New York, said recently: "I also believe that if the churches spent as much in newspaper advertising as they do on music they would have larger congregations and better worship. I do not mean to disparage good music at religious services, but do wish to impress upon all denominations that advertising is necessary to attract the attention of the public and obtain an interested audience. If great causes were to advertise more in the public press, instead of depending upon begging for their support, they undoubtedly would come much nearer to success."

[illegible] of the South African Patriotic Fund rooms and stated that while she had no income of money, she wanted to do her "bit". She had with her two winter coats, one of cloth and the other a valuable Persian lamb coat. Notwithstanding a suggestion offered by a member of the committee that she was not expected to make any contributions she left the Persian lamb coat as a gift to her Empire that she might do her part toward the maintenance of the dependents of the men who were fighting her cause at the front. Say, fellows! That gram tank looks lonesome.

Spring is here. Let everyone keep hustling to improve the appearance of their streets and lots. Keep all kinds of rubbish off the streets and sidewalks and see that that your property is as neat as possible. There is nothing that helps the looks of a town and induces newcomers to settle in it more than neatly painted houses and fences, neat and tidy streets and sidewalks, attractive lawns and well planed gardens.

Strange how many people who say they don't believe in advertising can repeat word for word the ad. their competitor issues. Yes, and criticise it.

Semi-ready Tailoring

¶ Choose your Cloth pattern and Suit Style.

¶ We can make you a Suit to your exact physique in five days—an express train schedule at the shops

¶ Special Order Tailoring we call it—Bespoke Tailoring, they term it in England.

200 imported British fabrics to choose from: Worsteds, Serges, Tweeds, Cheviots, Vicunas, Hosp. 20 new designs in men's styles.

$25 up to $35, $40. Exclusive imported patterns in the higher-priced garments.

The Hicks Trading Co.
Gleichen, - - Alta.

Buy an Irrigated Farm From The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and insures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement, with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices ranging from $35 to $75 per acre, with twenty years to pay and the privilege of a loan of $2,000.00 for improvements (6% interest), no principal payment at end of first or second years and no water rental for first year. Assistance is also given in supplying stock in approved instances.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. Get full particulars from

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,
Desk 35, Dept. of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway,
CALGARY, ALBERTA

Again we must warn advertisers to have their copy for changing their ads. in this office by noon on each Monday. Now that the Queenstown mail departs Thursday mornings we are obliged to print at noon on Wednesdays in order to have the CALL in the post office that evening.

Revelstoke Sawmill Co. ltd.
LUMBER

We supply everything in building material. New stock arriving daily

Call and look over our Stock with us

No order too Large or none too Small for us to fill.

OAK for eveners and reaches, and WAGON BOX STOCK always on hand. Also a good stock of Rough Maple from 1 inch to 4 inches thick and any length for all purposes. Estimates given.

C. L. FARROW, Local Manager

The PALACE HOTEL
GLEICHEN

RATES :

Meals, - -	50c.
Rooms, First Floor, -	75c. and $1
Rooms, Second Floor,	- - 50c.
Modern in Every Respect. -	Steam Heated

"MADE IN CANADA"

ANNOUNCEMENT

The following prices F. O. B. Ford, Ontario, effective August 2, 1915:

Ford Runabout $480
Ford Touring Car $530

No Speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars are fully equipped. Place your order early to ensure delivery.

W. R. McKIE, GLEICHEN
LICENSED DEALER.

Ford
MOTOR COMPANY (CANADA)

Painting, Paper Hanging Kalsomining

A NEW FIRM
OF OLD GLEICHEN BOYS
"Carol" and "Scotty"

Don't send out of Town for anything in our line

'NOUGH SAID

Davidson & Stumpf

Just Keep Your Headlights on This Space and Learn how to Attract Attention

Gleichen Livery Barn

We have first class vehicles and horses and will give you the best attention at all times. Am ever ready to buy, sell or trade horses and will always have a full supply to choose from on hand.

Roy M. Allen
PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE

The Rural Municipality of Griswold No. 248

This is to certify that I have audited the books of the Municipality for the year ending December 31st, 1915, attached hereto and forming part of this report.

[A] Statement of receipts and expenditures.

[B] Statement of assets and liabilities.

My requirements as auditor have been complied with and the statements hereto attached in my opinion correctly reflect the financial standing of the Municipality as disclosed by the books and from information received as at December 31st, 1915.

Signed
J. T. PRINGLE,
Auditor.

RECEIPTS

Proceeds of notes	$ 6,367 16
Municipal tax	3,307 17
School tax	279 04
Educational tax	703 07
Hail insurance tax	2,575 76
Dana school	3.0 00
Overpaid tax	39.15
Cheques outstanding	881 55
	$14,452.78

EXPENDITURES

Paid on notes	$ 5,002 75
Stationery	236.40
Salaries	812 50
Election expenses	122.50
Councillors fees and mileage	121.60
Material	269.45
Machinery	251.82
Hail insurance	1,060 80
Advance to schools	2,140.00
Interest on over drafts	1.45
Janitor	3.00
Exchange bank	13.20
Bank balance	4,415 81
	$14,452.78

ASSETS

Balance in bank	$ 4,415 81
Educational tax	3,662 26
Hail insurance tax	6,677 92
Municipal tax	12,500 48
School tax	6,380,50
Advance to school district	2,140.00
Advance to hail insurance board	1,060.80
Stationary and typewriter	50.00
Tools and machinery	388.69
	$37,279 46

LIABILITIES

Outstanding cheques	$ 881.55
Educational tax	4,365.43
Hail insurance tax	8,192.22
Due school district account coils	279.64
Uncollected school tax	6,380.50
Notes held by bank	1,500.00
Machinery and tools	150.00
Metal culverts	441.40
Outstanding accounts	
Assessor	225.00
Weed inspector	262 50
Road work	1,072.99
Surplus assets over liabilities	12,628.32
	$37,279.46

Gleichen Train Arrivals

The new C.P.R time table took effect on Sunday, Oct. 31st, and the arrivals at Gleichen are as follows:

Train No. 1—west bound— 2.49
" 3—west bound—14.30
" 2—east bound— 4.07
" 4—east bound—17.24

SEE ME FOR

Reasonable Prices and First-Class Material

—IN—

Kalsomining
Painting
Paper Hanging

Orders accepted anywhere in town or country.

W. C. REAZIN

CLUNY, ALBERTA

FARMERS

Consign your produce to us. The demand is good here for all kinds of farm produce particularly potatoes, butter and eggs. Highest prices guaranteed and quick returns References furnished on request. Phones E5515 and M3021. Calgary Commission Co., 1002 8th Street, East. 2

BELGIAN RELIEF

YOU CAN MAKE THIS VISION A REALITY!

"UNLESS we get more assistance, hundreds of thousands of the seven million people still in Belgium will actually starve."

H. HOOVER,
President, Commission for Relief in Belgium.

A BAG OF FLOUR SUPPORTS A BELGIAN FAMILY A MONTH

BELGIUM'S need is very great. Western Canada will surely help. The Belgian Relief Committee for Southern Alberta asks all those who feel sorry for that brave nation to assist in supporting its starving millions by a contribution of money. $5.00 will maintain a Belgian family for several weeks. Western Canada is prosperous, safe and happy in the midst of war; Belgium is shot-ridden, cold and hungry for Canada's sake.

DO NOT DELAY.

Send your subscription, large or small, to the

Honorary Secretary,
Belgian Relief Committee
For Southern Alberta,
HERALD BUILDING : CALGARY

W. W Winspear

General Merchant,
Nam[illegible]

Direct Importer of Men's Furnishings and Dry Goods

A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE TAUBE OPTICAL CO
700 First St. W., Calgary
WILL VISIT GLEICHEN
EVERY TWO MONTHS
For Dates enquire at Yates Drug Store

C. B. HYNDMAN

AGENT FOR THE

CROWN LUMBER COMPANY

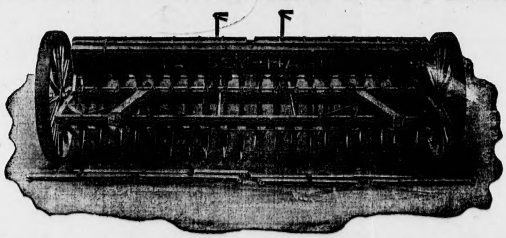
He's the Man You have been looking for the past two weeks

Come here for that $5.00

The first person who brings a copy of this ad. to this office will at once receive a cheque for $5.00 payable to the Gleichen Branch of the Red Cross Society

Watch This Space

MASSEY-HARRIS NEW No. 11 DRILL



Have you seen the new all Steel Grain Box, constructed of sheet steel, ribbed and braced so it can never sag or warp? It is very light and strong. Rain cannot leak into the box as the lids fit down over a raised edge. This is the biggest advance in grain drill construction in many years.

Above cut also shows our new pully hitch.

Call at our warehouse and see a sample. We want to meet you. We handle a full line of Farm Implements. Also agents for the Bull Dog, Wild Oat Separators and Grain Graders, this is a good one.

Phone 68 will Find us at Hunter's old stand 5th Avenue, Gleichen,

A. R. TUDHOPE

Licensed Auctioneer for the Province of Alberta. 20 Years experience.

HOW THE WOMEN ARE GIVING HELP

A Matter of Intuition—Sustain the Pay Roll by Purchasing "Made-in-Canada" Goods

What are the women of Canada doing about the "Made-in-Canada" movement? As usual, more than meets the eye. There never was a good movement without women in it somewhere. When the women of Canada undertake to put their sanction on the campaign that means prosperity to their husbands, sons and brothers, the success of that campaign is certain. In this case that peculiar quality of women known as intuition, counts for more than all the logic of well-constructed arguments. Women are natural economists—as well as instinctive spenders. When they endorse a policy of buying goods made by Canadians for the sake of Canadian homes, they do it as a matter of plain instinct. You don't have to reason to a woman that it's her duty to support her own cause before anybody else's. She takes it for granted.

All this movement needed to carry it with flying colors to the winning post of national prosperity was the intuitive backing of the intelligent womanhood of Canada. To them it's as obvious as the smile that disarms opposition, or the tears that conquer an enemy. There isn't an intelligent woman in Canada who doesn't stand behind this campaign to boost Canadian prosperity. Any mere man who feels doubtful or lukewarm about it had better introduce the subject to his wife. One gleam of her intuitive perception will be a match for all his lame and limping arguments to the contrary. This is no cause that divides families. Buying "Made-in-Canada" goods at a time like this is the one cause that unites both families and communities.

It isn't a matter of buying silks and bric-a-brac. . . . What keeps the Canadian factory going nowadays is the main part of what you buy every day, and the small items multiplied run into a larger total than the big purchase

CANADIAN DOLLARS NEEDED AT HOME

Everybody Can Help—Where the Wholesaler Comes In—The General Welfare of Canada

Keeping the Canadian dollar at home is very much a matter of the wholesale dealer who buys in carload lots.

No matter what retailers and individual consumers may decide to do as a national self-interest campaign, the jobber is the man who very often controls the situation. The wholesale dealer has a wide-angle vision. He has customers far and wide; not in one province, but in many. His parish is often as large as that of the manufacturer. His business has a national scope. To the wholesaler the general welfare of Canada is of more direct importance than it is to the retailer of the individual.

Naturally this country looks to the wholesaler to help along the "Made-in-Canada" movement, because it is going to be in his best interests to offer the retailer the goods his customers are demanding, and in his position of buying in carload lots he can do a great deal to help or hinder people in carrying out the "Made-in Canada" sentiment.

The wholesaler who buys his goods from a foreign country is letting the reservoir leak without pumping into it. Every carload of goods bought outside of Canada means the value of a carload taken away from the purchasing power of the Canadian people, which depends directly on the business done by Canadian factories quite as much as on the proceeds of Canadian farms and mines and fisheries.

We all realize the insanity of killing the goose that lays the golden egg. The golden egg in this case is the ability of the Canadian people to buy goods, and the ability of the Canadian manufacturer to supply them, as well if not better, as cheaply if not more cheaply, than any other nation now competing for business.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THE MAN WHO DRAWS HIS PAY IN ONE TOWN AND SPENDS IT IN ANOTHER?

Gleichen Roll of Honor

Appended is the honor roll of the men who have enlist from Gleichen to fight for their King and Country. We trust that friends will send in the names of any we have omitted.

10th Battalion
C Marshall
A Thomson, wounded

12th Mounted Rifles
L Cpl E Wagstaffe
Geo Moss
N H Synge
Reg Jowett
H G Robinson
Cpl W Bielby
P Rogers
F Duckworth
J Weddell
W Jefferies
A Ross
Lance, Corpl. W H Nixon
H Shouldice
L J Engstrom
A Michie
C A Blencowe
C Wynters

19th Mounted Rifles
Sergt Hicks
W L Clark
H G Robinson
B Wheeler

31st Battalion
A S Woods
T W Woodland
Frank Vigar, wounded
P Kingsmith
E Weddell
Sergt Devine
W Kay
J Gittens
W Whitfield
H Glenn
J Carswell

50th Battalion
A Roberts
M Lee
G Conford
N Clements
W McDuff
M Lawless
W Varndell
E Keyte
J P Collyer

63rd Battalion
Sergt Harry Bowness
Frank Crockett
A Weaver
A Melville
A Wheeler

82nd Battalion
L Cpl W Coates
G Harvey
M Naylor
R D McBean
J O'Neil
J Woodward
Sergt John Roberts
G Maitland
Austin Brown
Rod Gooderham
John Olsen
Arthur Robert Jones
Frank Telford
O O'Keefe
C Belus
J Cassels
E A Wyndam
N Harris
J Christenson
J W Eglese
J Williamson
W McLean
R Blacome
John Carruthers

137th Battalion
W Doyle
G Elder
C Hansen
J C Dillon
V Scott
J Moss
W J B Ball
G McLeod
H Barnes
Leadbeater
Littkie

J Bates, Can. Royal Eng.
A Riches, Ottawa eng. corps
T W Bates, medical corps
G Wade, Medical Corps
T Robinson
F Smart, C.A.S.C.
J Harper, C.A.S.C.
J Riddell, reservist
W Riddell, reservist
Sergt-Major Coates
A Parker, Medical Corps
T Gordon
Sergt Orr
A K Tennant
R Ross
F G C Mortimer, Lieut. A. O. D.
J T Johnston
W G Potts
J Connolly
D Douglas
G Daly
W Reynolds
E Rastaing
F Francis
G H Jones
K Napier
B Jackson
J Anderson
Robert Riches
Bert Ritchie
H Holmes
J W P Clark
Capt J T Hughes, Staff
John Martin, French army
J M Cevace, French army
Sergt. Paul DeDominck, Belgium
David Elder, 70th Highlanders
Sergt G R Fox, Princess Patricias, wounded
Capt E F Ward, K R R, wounded
MARK NODDLE, killed in action

You'll always have nice clean pantry shelves if you go over them occasionally with

Old Dutch

British Scientists Ask Reforms in Education

Thirty-Six Issue a Manifesto Calling For Drastic Changes

A manifesto calling for a drastic reform in the educational system of Great Britain is published over the signatures of a committee of thirty-six leading scientists, including Sir William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford University; Sir William Ramsay, Sir Wm. Crookes and Lord Rayleigh.

The manifesto declares that the British are a woefully ignorant people and are paying heavily for their ignorance. It urges a reconstruction of the school system as an immediate necessity.

"The nation's success now and in the difficult period of reconstruction after the war," says the manifesto, "depends largely on the possession by the leaders and administrators of scientific methods and habits of mind. For the past fifty years efforts have been made vainly to introduce the study of experimental science into the country's schools and colleges as an essential part of the educational program."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

German Hopes Gone

It is not likely that any German expects now that Germany will win this war. The German arms have performed prodigies of valor, their trained skill and efficiency has been the marvel of the world, but the failure to destroy the French armies and reach Paris in the early weeks of the war was doubtless fatal to their hopes. Perhaps the great French victory at the Battle of the Marne and the British victory at Ypres will be seen to have been the two decisive battles of the war in the deepest sense, completely nullifying all the German victories in Russia and in the Balkans. —Rochester Herald.

Nowhere in Europe have mediaeval conditions persisted as strongly as in the Baltic provinces of Russia, where practically all the land over a four-hundred mile stretch is in the hands of a thousand families, the head of each bearing the title of baron and wielding a power that has decreased practically not at all since ancient feudal times.

"I suppose now you are married your time of billing and cooing has ceased?"

"Well, the cooing has ceased, but the billing is as brisk as ever!"

Jacques—Tell me, is it true that the celebrated cubist, Florinski, has been shot in Paris as a spy?

Jean—Yes, it's quite correct. He made a portrait study of Joffre and they took it for a plan of the Calais fortifications!

WOMAN AVOIDS OPERATION

Medicine Which Made Surgeon's Work Unnecessary.

Astoria, N. Y. — "For two years I was feeling ill and took all kinds of tonics. I was getting worse every day. I had chills, my head would ache, I was always tired. I could not walk straight because of the pain in my back and I had pains in my stomach. I went to a doctor and he said I must go under an operation, but I did not go. I read in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told my husband about it. I said 'I know nothing will help me but I will try this.' I found myself improving from the very first bottle, and in two weeks time I was able to sit down and eat a hearty breakfast with my husband, which I had not done for two years. I am now in the best of health and did not have the operation." — Mrs. JOHN A. KOENIG, 502 Flushing Avenue, Astoria, N. Y.

Every one dreads the surgeon's knife and the operating table. Sometimes nothing else will do; but many times doctors say they are necessary when they are not. Letter after letter comes to the Pinkham Laboratory, telling how operations were advised and were not performed; or, if performed, did no good, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was used and good health followed.

If you want advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

W. N. U. 1094

The First Shot

The honor of firing the first British rifle shot in the war is claimed by the 18th Hussars. On August 22, 1914, a patrol which had been sent out to reconnoitre saw a body of Uhlans advancing over the brow of a hill. Sergt. Elsey, who was killed shortly afterwards, at once opened fire, and gave the alarm. Cpl. Jefferson, who was with him, followed his example, and dropped the first Uhlan from his saddle. Jefferson was killed by the bursting of a "Jack Johnson" some time later in Flanders.

TONIC TREATMENT FOR THE STOMACH

The Modern Method is Most Successful in Treating Indigestion

The old-fashioned methods of treating indigestion and stomach troubles are being discarded. The trouble with the old-fashioned methods was that when the treatment was stopped the trouble returned in an aggravated form. The modern method of curing indigestion and other stomach troubles is to tone up the stomach to do nature's work. Every step toward recovery is a step gained, not to be lost again. The recovery of the appetite, the disappearance of pain, the absence of gas,—are all steps on the road to health that those who have tried the tonic treatment remember distinctly. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a blood-builder, tonic medicine, every constituent of which is helpful in building up the digestive organs, and is therefore the very best remedy for chronic cases of stomach trouble. Thousands of cases like the following prove how successful this treatment is: Miss Amy Browning, Cornith, Ont., says: "I have found such great benefit from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I would be ungrateful if I did not publicly say a good word in their favor. I was badly run down and my stomach was in a very bad condition. All food distressed me, and left me disinclined to eat. I suffered from nausea and dizziness and frequent sick headaches, and this was further aggravated by pains in the back and sides. I was in this condition for several years, and although I had got medicine from several doctors it did not help me. Then I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and began taking them. I am glad to say that they soon helped me, and now I am as well as ever; can eat all kinds of food, with relish, and have not an ache or pain."

You can get these Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

German Orders in French

It was not sufficient for unhappy Belgium that a horde of barbarians poured over her fair land and systematically murdered her civilian population, looted their homes, applied the incendiaries' torch, and committed every kind of outrage too horrible to bear reproducing in print—as not established by documentary evidence—all this was not enough; the kultured Huns must needs murder Belgium's mother tongue. A notice set up by the Germans in a Belgian village is intended to convey to the inhabitants the order that "at twilight every one must retire within doors; and that the inhabitants must show respect to the German troops passing through and to German soldiers individually."

What the notice actually says, however, is this, "At twilight each one is bound to withdraw within himself (that is, to recognize the error of his ways). The inhabitants are to respect the passing troops and the singular German soldiers." Here is this choice specimen of German kultur, a model of insolence and pretentious scholarship: "Au crepuscule chacun est tenu de rentrer en luimeme. Les habitants dolvent respecter les troupes passantes et les singuliers soldats allemands."

Verily, thy cup of bitterness is full, unhappy Belgium!—R.L.S., in New York Times.

"Our Major 'e's an officer and a gentleman; an officer and a gentleman. The other day he comes into the canteen, and, says he, 'Any complaints?' And I says: 'Yes, sir. Beg your pardon, sir, this tea ain't fit to drink.' So he says to the bloke who'd served us, 'Give us a cup.' And when he'd tasted it, 'Ogwash,' says he, 'Ogwash,' and he says to the bloke, 'Line these men up,' and when he'd done that he says, 'And now give them back their tuppences.' And I'd never paid mine."—London Chronicle.

Made a Good Record

The sympathizing neighbor was condoling with Un' Gabe.

"Your wife, uncle, was a wonderful mother."

"She were indeed, suh. See dat li'l chap playin' jes' outside de gate? Well, suh, he's ou' sixteent'."—Chicago Tribune.

Breed Dairy Cows, Is Expert's Advice

Prof. H. H. Dean of O.A.C. Gives Good Tip at Holstein-Friesian Banquet

"There are no risks with the dairy cow, therefore it is a sure investment and makes the farm pay. Through many generation it has saved the human race, and modern science has neither discovered nor invented anything to take its place in supporting mankind; therefore I advise you to breed the dairy cow," said Professor H. H. Dea of the O.A.C., Guelph, at the eighth annual banquet of the Molstein-Fresian association at the Carls-Rite.

The importance of the rural school fair for the continuance of intelligent farming was emphasized by C. F. Bailey, assistant deputy minister of agriculture for Ontario. "Since 1912, when these were commenced with a nucleus of twenty-five schools, I am proud to say that last year it extended to 234 fairs, thus interesting over 2,200 chools and employing over 43,000 pupils."

Other speakers during the evening were D. C. Platt, the president; Dr. J. A. Macdonald, who spoke on "Canada's Patriotism;" Prof. Geo. E. Day of the O.A.C., and A. J. Craig, Alberta's deputy minister of agriculture, both of whom spoke on agricultural topics.—Toronto Globe.

As a vermifuge there is nothing so potent as Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, and it can be given to the most delicate child without fear of injury to the constitution.

Suggests Winnipeg as Capital

The Calgary News-Telegram, in an editorial, urges the moving of the Dominion capital from Ottawa to some more westerly point. Winnipeg is suggested as the best situated city. The editorial, in part, says:

"It is quite possible that the News-Telegram has, up to the present, been alone of all Canadian newspapers to make the suggestion that before the government of Canada should decide to rebuild the parliament buildings at Ottawa some little consideration should ge given to the advisability of removing the national capital to a point which would be reasonably central within this vast Canadian empire of ours. Of course, we did not expect that any eastern newspaper would care to raise the point; in fact, the majority of them will laugh at the idea. However, the News-Telegram can see no reason why a newspaper such as this, which keeps a trifle ahead of the times, should not advocate such a change. Can any one, indeed, give any good reason why the Canadian national capital should not be moved to the centre of the Dominion of Canada?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Flying Sickness

"Flying sickness" in its more essential particulars is rather removed from caisson disease and is not comparable in the strict sense with mountain sickness, in spite of the fact that some of the symptoms are more or less identical, says the Lancet. The pilot who is lifted from his machine after a fast volplane in a semi-conscious condition, falling thereafter into a deep sleep, shows a phenomenon not met with either in mountain sickness or in caisson disease. Evidently there are effects on the functions of the nervous system which are attributable to very rapid descent through space, from low to higher air pressures, no doubt, but in which the alteration of pressure is probably only one factor, and that, perhaps, not the most important.

"Some men have no hearts," said the tramp. "I've been a-tellin' that feller I am so dead broke that I have to sleep outdoors."

"Didn't that fetch him?" said the other.

"Naw. He tol' me he was a-doin' the same thing, and had to pay the doctor for telling him to do it."

Jones—I say, Kimber! You remember you said you had hunted tigers in West Africa? Well, Captain Wiggins tells me there are none there.

Kimber—Quite right, quite right! I killed them all!

A GOOD CHANCE

A Change of Food Works Wonders

Wrong food and drink cause a lot of trouble in this world. To change is first aid when a person is ill, particularly from stomach and nervous troubles. As an illustration: A lady was brought around to health again by leaving off coffee (Tea is just as injurious because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee) and some articles of food that did not agree with her.

She says:

"For a number of years I suffered with stomach and bowel trouble which kept getting worse until I was ill most of the time. About four years ago I left off coffee and began using Postum. My stomach and bowels improved right along, but I was so reduced in flesh and so nervous that the least thing would overcome me.

"Then I changed my food and began using Grape-Nuts in addition to Postum. I lived on these two principally for about four months. Day by day I gained in flesh and strength until the nervous trouble had disappeared. I feel that I owe my health to Postum and Grape-Nuts.

"Husband was troubled, for a long time with occasional cramps and slept badly. Finally I prevailed upon him to leave off coffee and take Postum. After he tried Postum for a few days he found that he could sleep and that his cramps disappeared. He never went back to coffee." Nave given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled, 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

Bovril makes other food nourish you

Bovril makes other foods nourish you. It has a Body-building power proved equal to from 10 to 20 times the amount of Bovril taken.

Must Enter Ranks as Privates

It is stated at the department of militia that the new system of training officers in Canada whereby they will enter the ranks as privates, be recommended by their commanding officers, and take a probationary course, will go into effect immediately. It is stated positively that the subaltern training classes now under way in various parts of Canada will be the last of the kind to be held.

When the Grave Yawned for Him

SANDY GOULETTE TOOK DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS FOR BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Now He Can Do His Day's Work as Well as He Could Ten Years Ago—Offers Proof of His Statement.

Old Fort Bay, Labradore, Que.—(Special).—Cured of Bright's Disease when the grave yawned before him, Sandy Goulette, an old settler here, wants all the world to know that he owes his life to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I was swollen out of shape from head to foot. I was so short of breath I could hardly speak," Mr. Goulette states. "The doctor could do nothing for me. The minister gave me the holy sacrament and a good old priest came and told me that I could not live much longer.

"I was sick all winter and in the spring I telegraphed two hundred miles for two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took three pills the night they came and I got relief before morning. I took Dodd's Kidney Pills and they cured me.

"If anyone doubts this statement they can write me and I will give them names of people who know me and who will vouch for me. I am able to do my day's work as well now as I could ten years ago."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are no cure-all. They simply cure the Kidneys.

Paper From Grass

The United States department of agriculture has recently announced that it is possible to manufacture a first-grade machine finished printing paper from zacaton grass, which grows in great profusion from California and Texas southward to the Argentine Andes.

This grass is harvested for the sake of its roots. These are made into brushes of various sorts, and are frequently known as broom root grass. At the present time the tops of the grass are allowed to go to waste.

Miller's Worm Powders destroy worms without any inconvenience to the child, and so effectually that they pass from the body unperceived. They are not ejected in their entirety, but are ground up and pass away through the bowels with the excreta. They thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels and leave them in a condition not favorable to worms, and there will be no revival of the pests.

Beyond the Law

When Farmer Fairweight came to London on a flying visit he discovered many things—that buses could go without horses, that you could walk for a whole hour without striking a field or an acquaintance and finally that you couldn't hit a policeman simply because he compels you to move out of other people's way.

As he was being taken to the station he inquired what the policeman intended doing with him.

"You'll find out soon enough," said the policeman grimly—"seven days probably."

"Seven days! Ah, there's where I have ye, old bluebottle," chuckled the farmer triumphantly, producing the return half of his ticket. "I've got to go back on Monday!"

"Did you say these peas were from your own garden?" asked the summer boarder.

"Yes, siree," replied the farmer. "Is it necessary to shoot them when you pick them?" inquired the boarder, removing a piece of solder.

Clergyman (to tattered hobo)—Instead of spending your life wandering about the countryside and sleeping under hedges, why can not you act like a man and go out and fight for your hearth and home?—Punch.

"Oh, Mr. Flipperley," she exclaimed, soulfully, "have you ever felt a dim, uneasy sense of oppression as if the mere weight of life were a burden too heavy to be borne by the chained spirit panting with psychic longing to be free?"

"I invariably have such a feeling after a heavy dinner," was the callous response; "but hitherto I have attributed it to the pudding."

Little Nicholas, reading from his history book: "William the Conqueror landed in England in 1066 A.D."

Teacher—"What does A.D. stand for?"

Nicholas—"I don't exactly know. After dark, I suppose?"

Kaiser and Archduke Made Secret Compact

"Pact of Konopisht" a Dismal Failure Because Britain Was Misjudged

A curious article by Henry Wickham Steed, foreign editor of the London Times, appears in the February number of "the Nineteenth Century and After." It is entitled "The Pact of Konopisht," and deals with events alleged to have transpired immediately preceding the war.

A fortnight before the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, says the writer, they were visited at the castle Konopisht, in Bohemia, by the German Kaiser and Admiral von Tirpitz. Ostensibly the Emperor went to Konopisht to see the rose gardens. The story Steed tells is that at Konopisht the Kaiser and the Archduke made a secret compact.

The paramount desire of the Archduke and his wife was to make provision for their sons, who were debarred by the Hapsburg family law from attaining imperial rank. The Kaiser, it is said, unfolded his great scheme of the war.

Russia was to be provoked to conflict with Germany and Austria; France was to be instantly smitten to the dust, while the abstention of Britain was considered certain. The Kaiser proposed to reconstitute the old Kingdom of Poland, which, with Lithuania and the Russian Province of Ukraine, stretching from the Baltic to the Black Sea, was to be the inheritance of Francis and his eldest son.

For the second son a kingdom was to be carved out, including Bohemia, Hungary, Serbia, the Slav coast of the eastern Adriatic, and Saloniki.

German Austria, with Trieste, was to pass to the present heir, the Archduke Charles Joseph, to be incorporated in the German empire.

A pact would be created and a huge military and economic alliance made, with the Kaiser supreme in Europe, and perhaps throughout the world.

Mr. Steed in an analysis of the extraordinary circumstances surrounding the assassination of the Archduke and his consort seems to imply that it was connected with resentment against the Hapsburg family.

The writer suggests that the Kaiser persisted in forcing the war after the removal of his principal accomplice because the murders furnished him with a fresh and useful pretext.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

How Japan Helps

Germany's apprehension over the Russian offensive is expressed in the "Koinische Zeitung," which says that the slackening in the struggle in Galicia probably does not mean that the Russian offensive is ended, but only that the enemy is taking breath. It is believed that great reinforcements are being brought up, and some have already been noticed. In the artillery preparation of the attacks the Russians used great quantities of ammunition which the Japanese had provided. The Japanese are not only providing artillery and ammunition, for the greater part of the Russian infantry in Galicia are armed with rifles of Japanese origin.

Fur Trade Has Been Active

Fur dealers at Edmonton report that the trade in furs for the last two months of 1915 was the best known for many years. There was keen competition for furs coming out of the north country, which meant that the trappers got higher prices than ever before, and a period of considerable prosperity was ushered in in those districts where fur production is the principal industry.

AN ONTARIO WITNESS.

Suffered from Rheumatism.

Waterloo, Ont.—"We use Dr. Pierce's medicines in our home and have always found them to be the *very* best. Some time ago my husband was taken sick with muscular rheumatism. He was very bad for four years—could not do a stroke of work. He took several different kinds of medicine and had several good doctors in that time, but did not get one bit of relief. He began taking "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pleasant Pellets" and in less than a year he was a well man and he goes to work every day. We all feel very kindly toward Dr. Pierce for his wonderful cure when everything else failed."—MRS. JACOB WOLFE, 8 Queen St.

PURE BLOOD

The Greatest Blessing Mankind Can Have.

Many Canadian people need this powerful vegetable remedy that puts the stomach, liver and bowels in fine condition; that clears the skin of pimples, rash, blemishes, and eczema; that dissolves boils and carbuncles; that makes nerves stronger and steadier, and gives to pale, weak, run-down people the fullest measure of health and happiness.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, free from alcohol or narcotics, does just what is stated above, simply because it banishes from the blood all poison and impure matter. It dissolves the impure deposits and carries them out, as it does all impurities, through the Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and Skin.

If you have a bad cough, bronchial, nasal or other catarrh, unsteady nerves or unsightly skin, get "Golden Medical Discovery" to-day and start at once to replace your impure blood with the kind that puts energy and ambition into you and brings back vigorous action.

All medicine dealers can supply you in either liquid or tablet form or send 50 cents for trial box of tablets to Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR

PINK EYE

DISTEMPER CATARRHAL FEVER AND ALL NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

Cures the sick and acts as a preventative for others. Liquid given on the tongue. Safe for brood mares and all others. Best kidney remedy. Demand SPOHN'S, Sold by all druggists and turf goods houses, or sent, express prepaid, by the manufacturers, Booklet, "Distemper, Cause and Cure," free.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists. Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

Young Man, Don't Wait Until You are Fifty

Before You Begin to Save Up For Old Age.

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

WILL SAVE MONEY AND MAKE MONEY FOR YOU

Talk With One of Our Agents.

IN THE FIELD MAKING MONEY-

or in the barn, "eating their heads off". One means profit—the other means loss. When a horse goes lame—develops a Spavin Curb, Splint, Ringbone—don't risk losing him through neglect—don't run just as great a risk by experimenting with unknown "cures". Get the old reliable standby—

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Mr. F. Winters, Fort William, Ont., writes—"I have cured one spavin with your Spavin Cure, and am now trying it on another with good results. Be ready for emergencies, keep a bottle of Kendall's in the barn. Then, if a horse goes lame, you have the remedy on hand to cure the trouble quickly. $1. a bottle—6 for $5, at druggists. Ask yours for free copy of book—"Treatise On The Horse" or write us direct. 98

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., • • ENOSBURG FALLS VERMONT, U.S.A.

Thinks the British Are too Humane

Captain Coulter Tells of the Germans' Ruthless Use of Russian Prisoners

Captain W. K. Coulter, a returned soldier, interviewed at St. John, N.B., says the British are too humane in their method of warfare. "Shortly before I left the trenches we captured two prisoners. Our sentry saw them moving about out in front of our trenches, and several men went into the darkness, and, circling around, came up behind and captured them. They turned out to be Russians that had been captured by the Germans at Warsaw. They told us that the Germans had brought hundreds of Russian prisoners over from the eastern to the western front. They use these Russians for building railways, trenches and all sorts of fatigue work—anything they don't wish their own men to do because it may cause a great loss of life they send the Russian prisoners to execute, and do not care how many are killed. These Russians were very happy to get once more among friends, and imparted much valuable information.

"France and Belgium today are one mass of spies from end to end; every movement is watched carefully and reported at once. The German spy system is most remarkable. A few evenings before I left we captured a member of the Prussian Guard, and he gave a splendid demonstration of the typical German gall. He was called before the divisional general and asked certain questions. He told the general that any member of the allied armies caught by the Germans with bombs in his possession was immediately shot. At the time he was speaking he had no less than three bombs concealed on his person. When he was caught by our men and was being conducted through the trenches he said to the men: 'Say, why don't you chuck this business? You can't win no matter how hard you try?'

"These Germans are kept in absolute ignorance of real conditions. I remember when I was at Boulogne I went into a camp of German prisoners, and one of them asked an English officer where they would be taken.

"'We will take you to England,' said the officer.

"'How can you do that?' replied the German, 'when the English Channel is blocked by our submarines?'

"It is a big deadlock on the western front at the present time. It will remain that way all winter and I believe all next summer. I don't think the allies will never break through any distance, for it is too heavily fortified. Some other way will have to be found to get at the Germans. We can break through their lines now; we have proven it. But what's the use? It would cost a great many lives, more lives than it would be worth. I will tell you this, though, that we need all available men and need them at once."

Sheep Industry Deserves Stimulus

"A great deal more interest should be taken in sheep breeding, as is shown by the fact that last year there were 5,000,000 pounds of mutton imported into Canada. At the present time over 75 per cent. of the lambs put on the market are too heavy for the trade. A lamb weighing from 80 to 90 pounds is the correct weight. I do not think that the present high prices are likely to continue, but I do see that there is an excellent chance that there will be a great demand and fair prices will prevail," said Mr. Taylor, manager of Gunns Limited, at the annual meeting of the Canadian Sheep Breeders' association, held recently in Toronto.

"Look at that foolish Baker," said one man to another, "out on a rainy day like this without an umbrella! Is he crazy?"

"I suppose so," said his friend hurriedly. "Let's hurry on. I don't want to meet him."

"Why not?"

"He may recognize this umbrella. It's his."

"He is a rising pugilist, isn't he?"

"Indeed he is, but he doesn't deserve any special credit for being such a fighter."

"Why not?"

"His mother named him Obadiah, and kept his hair in ringlets until he was 14, so he had to fight."

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The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. Cures *Nervousness, Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory.* Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. *New pamphlet mailed free.* THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

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British Columbia's Copper

The war has resulted in a great demand for copper with a corresponding increase in price, and the importance of British Columbia copper resources were never so well appreciated. There was a considerable increase in the production of copper from the British Columbia mines in 1915, and the total is now estimated at 52,000,000 pounds. The mineral production of British Columbia last year, according to a recent report, was valued at $26,763,000.

No one need endure the agony of corns with Holloway's Corn Cure at hand to remove them.

One of the questions of the San Francisco Examiner's animal story contest, upon which children are asked to write is, Why does a cow need two stomachs?

Sad experiences evidently had much to do with the deductions of little Mark Schey, of Fruitvale, for he replied:

"So when she has an ache in one of her stomachs she can use the other one."—Our Animals.

His Wife—Oh, dear! I wonder if there is any perfect happiness in this world.

The Cheerful Pessimist—Not likely. Silver linings are surrounded by clouds.

"How are you enjoying yourself while your wife is away?"

"Sew, sew," he replied, struggling with a button and thread.

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GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE FLEET AND SECURITY OF THE EMPIRE

FATE OF EMPIRE HELD IN HANDS OF THE NAVY

A Few Thousand Men in Charge of the Grand Fleet Exerting a Greater Pressure on Enemy than the Huge Land Forces and in Final Analysis, Decision Rests with Navy

A map of the world today exhibits a world at war. Four continents would be colored black as supplying combatants or in jeopardy. In Europe—Cette vieille Europe, as Napoleon called it—the conflict is so desperate, and along so many lines of furious violence, that, listening, you can almost hear from anywhere the boom of the guns, the tramp of armed men, the cries of the wounded, the answering silence of the dead. Millions of men have gone down into darkness. Millions more may be destined to follow them. The lines sway, now backwards, now forwards, and he would be a bold man who would definitely declare what would be the ultimate result of this world battle. "Somewhere in the British Islands," or its surrounding seas there is a place which in the largest scale map of the arena of war would not occupy more than a minute fraction of a pin's head. A few thousand men—less in total numbers than the casualties of a normal land attack—there rest quietly on strange machines wrought of steel and iron, all of which could be packed into a few square miles. But these men and machines are the Grand Fleet of the British empire. And the contents of this fraction of a pin's head will decide the war, with the end coming perhaps today, perhaps tomorrow; but with the end assured.

If our enemies could only obtain, as a gift of the gods they worship, some earthquake or volcanic or frightful natural upheaval, how inevitable would be their choice. Not London, the heart of the empire; not the millions who hold the line from East to West; but just this tiny spot in the ocean where a commander, always watchful, controls machines the fear of which keeps the German fleet in hiding behind booms and protective mines, and whose existence gives the freedom of the ocean, not only to the armed forces of ourselves and our allies, but to the peaceful plying of the commerce of all the merchantmen of the world—except those of our enemies. The German flag flies nowhere in the seven seas. The German merchantman and great liners have been banished from them like a dream when one awaketh. The whole gigantic oversea trade which Germany has built up with so much care and pride—trade which is vital to the welfare of her people, destruction of which means gigantic misery and ruin—has fallen like a great house to the ground. The few German warships which existed outside Germany when war began have been hunted down, and lie, for the most part, deeper than ever plummet's sounding in the abysses of alien oceans. The great German ports, once the scenes of busy life, repose like cities of the dead. The great German mercantile sea lords proclaim their bankruptcy. A few merchants and commis voyageurs stranded at Monte Video or Yokohama, wait vainly for the ship that will never come, and the order that will never be executed. The British navy is the one instrument, on either side of conflict, which has performed its work with complete and unchallengeable success. It has broken, as by a sudden hammer-blow, the whole of Germany that lived upon and trafficked in deep waters. It has rendered the German high sea fleet as innocuous in its hiding place as if it had never existed—as if the three hundred million pounds spent in its construction had been thrown carelessly into the German Ocean. And slowly but surely, without ostentation or boasting, like the slaying of a man in the darkness by an unseen hand, it has laid its grip on the throat of Germany, never henceforth to be relaxed until the end comes. The victim may struggle, lash out with hands and feet, writhe in agony, and in its struggles damage all surrounding things; but despite the struggles the grip will remain secure, the pressure continued and intensified. And it is all dependent on some tiny aggregate of ships and men "somewhere in the British Isles."

The long controversy between Admiral Mahan and his critics, passing from theory to practice, seems likely to end in a vindication of his contentions more complete than even he had dared to anticipate. The boldness of Mr. Balfour's acute and critical mind in acceptation of the theories of the "Blue-water School" against the protests of Lord Roberts and any less distinguished followers, has been more than justified. The only anxiety and the only loss have come from the introduction of a weapon, in a sense detached from and independent of sea power—the submarine, whose existence and action at one time caused dismay among the fainthearted. That dismay is now nearly over. The ingenuity of the navy and its normal efficiency and courage has rendered this invention in the hands of our enemies comparaatively innocuous. It never could even attempt to raise the sea blockade of Germany. It had no success in home waters, either in attack on capital ships or interference with the transport of men and munitions of war. Today, while the best of the German submarines and their most adventurous crews lie rotting on the floors of the ocean, this new weapon has itself been turned by the Royal Navy against our enemies. And in enclosed inland seas where, before the war, no man ever dreamed that such queer craft could penetrate—the Baltic and Marmora—British submarines are performing deeds which are the wonder of the world.

Nothing is more instructive than to watch the gradual change in the verdict of the German experts in the German papers during the fifteen months of naval war. At first they were exultant in the affirmation that Britain had been struck a blow in the vulnerable place of her armour. They rejoiced over the "Emden" making terror of the Indian Ocean, over the German Pacific fleet destroying British ships under the shadow of the Andes at the close of a stormy winter day; in the various destructions committed by armed merchantmen or light cruisers in the various trade routes of the world. As one by one these disappeared, and, finally, by a daring combination of strategy and effective seamanship, the German Pacific fleet was battered to pieces off the Falkland Islands, they closed that chapter with a sigh of regret. In the second chapter, they fought desperately to encourage the spirit of their peoples by talking of little but of their "gallant submarines." It is not too much to say that the loss of the "Lusitania" caused universal applause in every German city and hamlet. And this, not from any special delight in the slaughter of women and children, but because they had promised to do a thing, and had done it successfully; because they saw in vision, one after another, each British Dreadnought succumbing to the same attack. Lastly, came the period when even the pretence of this success could no longer be maintained. The terrified islanders could no longer be depicted as cowering in fear before the might of instruments of the air or of the deep. The blockade closed in, and as it tightened, there began to be exhausted the accumulated stocks of oversea produce which at first made that blockade only felt (as it were) as a slight tickling at the throat which a strong man could disregard. The sanest of the German naval experts, such as Captain Persius, now openly declare that the decision on the sea is settled, and in favor of England. They acknowledge that the allied fleets were not only at the beginning vastly stronger than those of Germany, but every day increases that disposition of strength. The immense effort of Clyde and Wear and Tyne is creating a new navy, and doubling the strength of our sea-power. So much is this true that they have even begun to instruct their readers in the theory that sea-power does not much matter—these readers having spent three hundred millions on the theory that "the future of Germany lies on the water." They announce that they will counter the sea blockade with an immense land adventure, and fling their forces to the Persian Gulf or the borders of Arabia, or along North Africa to Morocco and the Pillars of Hercules. But wherever they go, they will find the sea dominant and the "terrified islanders" countering their efforts, barring their only practicable way to Syria or from Syria to Egypt, transporting armed forces whither they will, from Archangel to the Persian Gulf.

All the while the oversea products on which depend the German vital forces steadily decline. Rubber is unobtainable. Copper and similar metals have to be dismally accumulated by scrapping private houses or melting down church bells. Their cotton industry and wool industry for civil supply have almost ceased, and even for military equipment are proving steadily insufficient; while the price of the vital articles of food has risen to such a height as to cause rioting, recrimination between class and class, and a spirit something approaching revolution at home. If already this internal cancer is developing, how much it is likely to develop during the winter cold and the coming of spring! Sooner or later the Central Powers will be in the position of the South in America. The increasing chaos and confusion, demonstrations of hunger, degeneration amongst the spirit of the people, and strangulation which, as it increases, will plunge Germany headlong into such ruin as no civilized nation has ever yet suffered, are due in the main to the efficiency, determination, and untiring vigilance of those who, guarding the gates of all the ocean, today can still signal "All's Well!"—The Right Hon. C. F. G. Masterman, in the London Nation.

Dominion-Wide Prohibition

The More Complete the Dry Regime the Better for the Country

People who never before took more than a languid interest in the subject are discussing provincial prohibition. Many drinking men say they would welcome absolute prohibition. If there is to be a dry regime, the more complete it is in their opinion, the better. They would expect better results from provincial prohibition than from local veto. From Dominion prohibition they would look for better yet. For, of course, it must be borne in mind that under provincial prohibition, breweries and distilleries in in Hamilton could continue to manufacture, and find sale for their wares in Quebec or the United States, and anyone in Hamilton desiring liquor could get it by private order from Buffalo. The province has nothing to do with manufacture or importation; it can only regulate or prohibit the sale. But a house can only be built from the ground up. Stone by stone, local option has been laying the foundation. Provincial prohibition would furnish the superstructure. Dominion prohibition would add the roof, protecting and rendering complete the whole edifice. The Committee of One Hundred will probably find hosts of people ready to aid them in seeking to carry the province along one step at a time. Partial prohibition, they will think, is better than none at all. When all the provinces, or nearly all, go as far as they can go, the Dominion parliament may be expected to act.—Hamilton Spectator.

Will Not See Liberty Crushed

In a speech at the annual dinner and business meeting of the Pilgrims of the United States, in New York, Joseph H. Choate, former American ambassador to Great Britain, said that he did not believe that the people of the United States could stand by and see the cause of liberty crushed in the present war without taking part in the fight.

Problems Vital to Farmers

Economic and Development Commission Considers Important Questions

At the recent session of the Economic and Development Commission, held in Ottawa, under the chairmanship of Hon. Senator Lougheed, progress was made in the consideration of various problems now under investigation. Particular attention was given to land settlement, immigration, agriculture, rural finance, co-operation, and agricultural statistics. The last named subject was dealt with somewhat exhaustively, and in view of the need for more complete records of animal production, and the relationship which it bears to profitable farming, it was resolved that arrangements should be made, if possible, to have the federal and provincial authorities throughout the Dominion co-operate with a view to having a complete and reliable census of live stock and agricultural productions taken annually.

The value of live stock loan companies in providing credit for farmers desirous of purchasing feeding cattle, in order to profitably dispose of surplus feed, was carefully studied. It was realized that the cattle feeding industry should be encouraged in every way possible, in order that the large number of feeders now being sold by Canadian farmers to be finished in the United States, should be held in this country until ready for market, thus increasing their value to the producer. It is expected that bankers who understand the importance of stock raising in its relation to permanent and profitable agriculture will co-operate in promoting this most important industry in the Dominion.

Owing to the very comprehensive character of the program before the commission, a classification of the subjects to be investigated has been made, so that those of first importance may receive immediate attention. It has been decided to continue the investigation of the subjects of land settlement and immigration as rapidly as possible, so that the policy of Canada in reference to these matters may be adjusted in time for the reconstruction period following the war. It is being urged that the old system of homestead and pre-emption as a means of encouraging land settlement, should be replaced by a vigorous oplicy, wider in scope. This subject is of vital importance, especially to the provinces of Western Canada, and it is the intention that it shall be given precedence in the work of the commission.

Increased production from lands already under cultivation and the increasing of the area now under tillage will be taken up without delay. With this increased production follows the question of greater marketing facilities for grains, live stock, and other farm products, and in this connection abattoirs, stock yards and cold storage facilities are being presented for consideration. Closely related to production and marketing is transportation on highways, railways, and ocean routes. While marketing and markets are being considered the commission will investigate the possibility of increasing the manufacture of our grain into flour and by-products, the curing and canning of meat, the utilization of the by-products, and the canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables.

Coincident with increased production, the problem of obtaining short and long term credits on easy terms will be examined. This will include a further study of the subject of live stock loans, also general farm loans, and the formation of co-operative credit associations for this purpose.

In investigating the problem of land settlement and immigration, the investigation will be directed toward the question of keeping farmers' sons on the land; placing the men in cities, towns, and villages, without permanent employment, on farms; aiding returned soldiers, experienced or adaptable, who may desire to engage in agriculture; and inducing immigrants of desirable class and nationality to become Canadian farmers.

The whole subject of co-operation in relation to production, distribution, and marketing constitutes in itself a large problem, calling for the most careful inquiry. Much progress has already been made in parts of Canada in co-operative methods, but there remains a considerable field in which these principles might be applied with advantage to producers and consumers.

Canada's great national resources of the forest, fisheries, mines and water powers will receive the most intelligent investigation. This great work will be undertaken by the commission to estimate their value and how best they can be conserved and utilized to the benefit of the nation.

Methods of scientific research will be employed for the purpose of determining the economic value of products not now utilized by farmers, and manufacturers, but which might be made to produce revenue in the interest of the Dominion. The vast field of scientific research in relation to how producers and consumers may utilize to best advantage our vast natural resources will not be overlooked in the program.

It is a stupendous task that has been placed upon the commission and the division of the work to be undertaken immediately has been found necessary. Expert advice and the assistance of specialists will be secured and in some cases probably temporary expedients will be adopted until investigation indicates what will be the proper solution of these problems, or condition become stable so that a permanent policy can be fromulated.

A deputation representing the fruit growers' association of British Columbia was present and urged upon the confmission the desirability of having such measures adopted as would insure to the apple growers of that province a fair profit for their labors.

The Belgian government has compiled statistics as to the destruction wrought by the German army in Belgium. The total number of houses and public buildings destroyed is 18,207, and details with regard to Flanders, Hainhault, and Luxemburg are lacking. The destruction was most complete at Spontin, where 1.7 out or 130 houses were burnt to the ground, and at Dinant 1,263 out of 1,375. At Louvain, 1,120 out of 7,433 houses were destroyed, while 1,000 houses were pillaged.

Plan Invasion of Canada

New York Herald's Story of Finds by Secret Service Men

The New York Herald prints a lengthy story of the effect that the Canadian secret service has uncovered a plot of enormous proportions, the purpose of which was the invasion of Canada and the destruction of the Welland Canal. The Canadian secret service agents working on the U.S. side of the border are reported by the Herald to have submitted these findings among others to their government:

"That two hundred thousand Mauser rifles had been secretly purchased by German agents and were being shipped to points along the Canadian border.

"That scores of German army officers recently have arrived in the United States in the guise of Belgian refugees and from neutral ports of Europe, with the object of heading an armed force for the invasion of Canada.

"That one-third of the output of American munitions plants have been purchased by German agents masquerading as agents for the allied governments, and that these war supplies, the greater part composed or rifles, are stored secretly."

Remarkable Work of French Aviator

A Young Lad Has Brought Down Five German Adversaries

Sergeant Pilot Guynemer, 21 years of age, of the French flying corps, and of Scotch extraction, has just brought down his fifth German adversary and has been mentioned for his exploit in an official communication. Previously he had been decorated with the Cross of the Legion, the War Cross and the Military Medal.

Guynemer was a lad in college when the war began and enlisted at once. He had never been in an aeroplane, but after seven days' training, made his trial flight for a pilot's license. Six weeks' training usually is required.

His work at the front began last April. It was not until December that he began to make his record by hunting German aeroplanes. At that time he brought down, single handed, a large German bi-plane.

Guynemer flies alone as did Garros and Piegoud, but instead of a monoplane he uses a great bi-plane which makes 90 miles an hour. He accounted for four machines in nine days.

In December he fought a spectacular duel directly above the French lines with his comrades-in-arms cheering enthusiastically below. He was engaged with one of the famous Fokker aeroplanes and though there were two aboard the Fokker he manoeuvred skilfully until he brought his gun in range. At a distance of fifteen yards he delivered a mortal blow.

"The Old Charles," is the name given to his biplane. It is armed with a weapon which it is not permitted to describe. He handles it with remarkable facility and deadly precision, at the same time manoeuvring his machine with great skill.

Between the times of his fourth and fifth successful duels, Guynemer had a narrow escape in a fight with a Fokker. At the moment of firing at a distance of thirty yards, his gun became unusuable, the lubricating oil having frozen. He attempted a quick turn but carried on by the momentum struck the German machine with his upper plane and began to descend abruptly. After falling for 500 yards the bi-pane righted itself. Guynemer returned to the headquarters of his flotilla but had missed his fifth machine, which he accounted for only a few days later. His antagonist went to the earth in flames after a short combat.

Good Roads Banish Isolation

Improvement of Highways of Immense Benefit to Rural Districts

The public highway is the way to the market and from the market. It is essential that such roads be built as will make the market easily accessible at the particular time that prices are highest. It is worth while to construct and maintain good highways for this purpose alone. This is sufficient reason, perhaps, for taxing the people for the support of an adequate system of roads.

But there is another view of the usefulness of roads growing more important every day. The social value of the highway is increasing as automobiles multiply. What seemed at one time necessary for business is now a great convenience as well and an added source of pleasure. The isolation of farm life, the separation of community life begins to vanish as good roads materialize. The further improvements of the school in many parts of Illinois awaits better roads. The churches will be greatly benefited by improved highways. Rural social life will be lifted and the neighborhoods strengthened by the movements for improved highways. As in days of old, all roads lead to Rome, now all roads lead to a richer community life. The "Highwaymen" are the real builders of communities. —University of Illinois Bulletin.

"Jew Day" for Canada

At a conference of the Canadian Jewish Alliance, held at Toronto recently and which was attended by delegates from Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Fort William, London, Berlin, Chatham and North Bay, a resolution was adopted to memorialize the Dominion government, calling upon them to proclaim in the Dominion of Canada a "Jew Day," to be utilized throughout the Dominion for the collection of funds for the war-afflicted Jews of Russia.

The Germans recently imposed a fine of $250 on a small commune, Boitsfort, near Brussels, because a man, who committ suicide, was found with a bullet hole through his head, although the Belgians are forbidden the possession of fire arms. The fine was paid, but the burgomaster of Boitsfort placarded a warning to the population asking them, when wishing to commit suicide, to do so by drowning or hanging or else the commune treasury would be exhausted in no time.

To Secure World Peace

Dr. C. W. Eliot Urges U.S. to Make Alliance With France and Britain

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard university, has contributed a thoughtful article to the New York Times. It is captioned: "Should America Join a League of 'Faith-Keeping Nations?'" First of all Dr. Eliot emphasizes the point that a large proportion of the Americans in favor of military preparation have hazy ideas as to what military preparation entails, and also as to the purpose to be served by such preparation. And on the other hand, avers Dr. Eliot, the opponents of preparedness are equally diverse in their arguments.

But what they are all agreed upon, he thinks, is that the United States can run no risk of the fate which has overtaken Belgium, Poland, Northern France, Serbia and other portions of Europe. "And the most satisfactory insurance—indeed the only accessible insurance—is," says the ex-president, "increase of the defensive features in naval warfare—such as mines, submarines, monitors, aeroplanes, and swift cruisers—and ample provision of shore batteries of long range guns. Most Americans would undoubtedly be willing to pay for this insurance, even if the risk of successful invasion be admitted to be very small."

Doubt is cast by Dr. Eliot upon the point whether the American public has made up its mind to "organize and support an army in the modern sense." But he is quite clear that if it ever does make up its mind to do so the present army system and state militia will have to be abandoned. In their place a democratic army modeled more or less after the Swiss army, will, in his opinion, be necessary. This, says Dr. Eliot, would be "novel" to the average American and his reason for thinking so appears from the following passage:

"The new legislation would have to cover such unfamiliar and distasteful subjects as accurate registration, watchfully maintained, of the training, occupation and place of residence of every able bodied man between 20 and 40; mobilization, the proclamation of martial law, the seizure of many kinds of private property for military uses, and taxation raised much above the peace limits. Unless the crisis be acute, this is not a job to be undertaken by congress in a hurry or under the stimulus of either wrath or fear. It is very doubtful, indeed, if congress would ever adopt such legislation except under the influence of serious disasters in actual war. The Civil War brought no such legislation. Great Britain even now does not adopt it."

The second portion of his article Dr. Eliot devotes to a consideration of the allied questions of the freedom of the seas and the commercial rights of neutrals in war time. In regard to the freedom of the seas Dr. Eliot is not satisfied that the task can be permanently accomplished by the British navy alone, even making full allowance for what it has accomplished in the present war "with a little aid from France, Italy and Japan." His own solution is the following:

"One satisfactory solution of that problem can now be clearly discerned—and only one which would be both feasible and effective. A firm and durable combination of Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, and Japan—present belligerents—and by invitation the United States or Pan-America and Scandinavia, could assure the freedom of the seas for all the world in time of peace, and for themselves and their allies in time of war, by means of their navies with the support of such garrisons as these nations are already accustomed to provide. . . .

"The experiences of the civilized world since the first conference at The Hague have demonstrated that peace cannot be procured or maintained for Europe or the world through international agreements, however comprehensive and rational; because some strong nations in Europe claim the right to disregard any agreement on grounds of a military necessity, they to be sole judges of the necessity. The peace-desiring nations are, therefore, thrown back on the study of a less ambitious and more hopeful project—the creation of a small league of faith-keeping nations pledged to resist attack from without on any of its members. Had such a league existed in July, 1914, the present war would not have taken place, even if it had contained only three powers—Great Britain, France and Russia. Seventeen months of furious fighting and heartrending suffering have made the creation and maintenance of a large league more than possible—even probable."

As a kind of secondary proposal Dr. Eliot suggests that "for the purpose of defending the United States from foreign invasions" a smaller league might suffice. Britain, France and the United States would, in his opinion, form such a league. Each would be pledged to resist attack on either of the others. In support of this proposal the doctor advances the following:

"For the formation of that combination many strong motives conspire. These are the three nations which have stood longest, and now stand firmest, for the ideals of political and social freedom and justice, and of consideration for the weak or unfortunate in the conduct of public affairs. War between any of these three nations is hereafter absolutely unthinkable; and any compact made by all three would remain firm and inviolable, no matter what the execution of the compact might cost. Here again is a definite object for naval preparation by the United States, but an object which might involve us in heavy responsibilities."

Russia Not in U.S. Market

"The imperial munitions board is officially informed that there is no truth in the statements which have appeared recently to the effect that the Russian government is negotiating the placing of orders for ten million shrapnel and high explosive shells in the United States," says a statement issued by the board recently.

The board has recently placed an order for 50,000 boxes for 4.5 brass cartridge cases. Tenders were called for and the tenders received ranged from $1.22½ per box to $4 per box. The order was placed at the lowest price quoted.

CANADA BECOMES BETTER KNOWN AS A RESULT OF THE GREAT WAR

WORLD IS LEARNING ABOUT OUR WHEAT FIELDS

Lord Northcliff Praises the Energy and Resourcefulness of the Dominion, and says That Canadians are a People of Immense Courage and Vitality

A special London correspondent says. "I went to see Lord Northcliffe today, in his customary seat in his small but comfortable sanctum in the Times office.

"I wanted to talk to him about Canada, for he has seen a good deal more Canadian territory than most Canadians.

"I won't talk about compulsion," said his lordship. "That is finished. We can now raise all the men we want for the war by a business like system that prevents injustice, and provides exactly as many men as may be required on any given date. The struggle was long and fierce, and it was much misunderstood in Canada, where you are deluged with some pro-German views by cable and otherwise from London.

"Let us talk about Canada before, during and after the war. When visualized by the world up to August, 1914, Canada was a great grain producing country, and anywhere where emigrants could be found there were pictures of vast prairie wheat fields. For the rest it was known as one of several 'Lands of Promise,' with fine railways and unlimited acres for ambitious settlers.

"It was a picture that was beginning to pall somewhat, we had seen it and heard of it so often. As a piece of material it was immensely attractive, but material is not so much in fashion in the world in January, 1916, as it was in January, 1913.

"Far seeing people who look to the future see that the world will not be in the hands of the pacificists. They know that the proved nations of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy will occupy a position which will be greatly reinforced by a manhood that has been through the great test of a vast upheaval that has shaken the universe.

"I am not fond of war," continued Lord Northcliffe. "I should have greatly preferred to see England kept out of the war if it had been possible, but I should be ashamed to belong to the race, bound by treaties as we were to Belgium, and by an understanding with France, if we had turned aside while the German Monster robbed, ravaged and slew.

"According to German calculations, Canada and the other Dominions were to have risen in revolt against England when we were drawn into the vortex of a European war. Among the things that the Germans are rubbing their thick heads about is this great miscalculation. It is a mistake that has cost them very dearly indeed."

Turning to the already historic battles in which the Canadian forces have fought and distinguished themselves, Lord Northcliffe said:

"Ypres, Festubert, and Givenchy are battlefields which will live in the future as greater than Waterloo, throughout France, Great Britain and Belgium and far away into Russia. Canada now stands not merely as a nation of great commercial capacity, but as a people of immense courage and vitality.

"Upon the top of this reputation comes the news that the Dominion, with a population of some eight millions, is about to increase its contribution to the war to a magnificent total of 500,000 men. That news is having its effect all over the world already. Prestige counts for everything. Canada has already gained her prestige in the great world struggle.

"I notice as a result that the Russian newspapers, which were hitherto merely interested in Canada as being a place at the top of the United States, are now discussing the future relations of Russia and Canada.

"The Russians evidently want to hear more about the Canadians. The vast Russian empire contains only some 50,000 miles of railroads. They have begun to talk about your superb transcontinental lines, and are asking whether the men who built those roads cannot come and build roads in Russia, and open up the vast territories that are so far quite unreachable to each other.

"They are hearing about your wheat fields, your agricultural machinery. They want to know the manufacturing capacity of Canada. To their surprise the allies are finding that Canada can turn out an immense amount of munitions, and if munitions during the war, why not machinery after the war? To say you are a Canadian in Russia today is to need no other introduction whatever. You are a friend, a proved friend.

"Russia desires above all to shake off the commercial yoke that Germany has put around her neck, and she is looking to you to help. Therefore my personal acquaintance with both Canada and Russia convinces me that there are a score of reasons why trade relations between your two vast territories would in the future be of such a nature as would greatly benefit both countries.

"The rise of Canada has been comparatively slow. It is about 370 years since Jacques Cartier began the process of opening up, it is little more than 150 years since Wolfe put Quebec on the map of the empire, and thirty years since the whistle of the transcontinental locomotive was first heard on the Pacific.

"It is only a few months since 'Ypres' was on the world's tongue. Today it looms in the world's history, and as the years go by it will grow bigger and bigger. I have met a few Canadians who are not particularly enthusiastic over the war. I never met one who confesses he would have stood by and kept aloof from this war, a war not of revenge but of justice.

"Canadian charity too has shone out like a great star in a dark firmament. The results have amazed people in Britain. But Canada's financial stability, her willingness to help finance the war, are two new lights on the Dominion. For more than a quarter of a century I have been an enthusiastic visitor to and an admirer of Canada, but I confess her efforts have surprised me.

"Sometimes in many parts of Canada I have met gloomy men who thought the empire was tumbling to pieces, that their future relations were all 'North and South,' not 'East and West.' How wrong they were. The future trade relations are obviously still more 'East and West' than ever.

"Canada stands before the world today as a complete nation, a nation which has sent a larger army a greater distance than any in the world's history. Our effort in South Africa sixteen years ago was a wonderful piece of transport and difficult fighting, but if Canada sends her 500,000 men across, enlisted out of a population of eight millions, it will be a record unequalled."

As to Navigability of Hudson Straits

Experience Would Seem to Prove That Straits Are Open for at Least Four Months of Year

The detailed report of Mr. Bowden, chief engineer of the department of railways, who has replied to the allegations of Engineer Anderson of the marine department, in regard to the navigability of Hudson Straits, states that at the beginning of the season Mr. Anderson's work took him into the neighborhood of Cape Chidley, the Button Islands and Port Burwell, on the south side of the eastern entrance. It was well known to all navigators of experience in these waters that in the early season the Strait should be entered on the north side, which was usually clear of ice several weeks earlier than the Button Island region.

This was confirmed by the passage into the Strait on August 4 of six vessels operated by the department of railways and canals, five of which were slightly constructed, without ice strengthening of any kind. On the same day Mr. Anderson in the ice-breaker Acadia, was still icebound.

Mr. Anderson, the memorandum continues, was equally unfortunate toward the end of the navigation season when on Oct. 13 he encountered closely packed and extremely heavy Fox Channel ice, "which would cause serious trouble to any ordinary freight steamer."

The railway department's vessels had been more fortunate. The steamship Durley Chine, for instance, outward bound, was off the western entrance of the Strait on the night of Oct. 10 and reached the eastern end on the morning of Oct. 13; the steamship Bonaventure passed the eastern entrance Oct. 9 and the western entrance on Oct. 12. Both the steamships Sheba and Bonaventure, outward bound, passed the western entrance Oct. 22 and the eastern entrance on October 25. Both the steamers Durley Chine and Sheba were single deck cargo vessels without any ice strengthening whatever, yet they suffered no injury. They had been subjected to ice, gale fogs and snowstorms, all of which had been mentioned by Mr. Anderson as causes of delay and yet as the time of their passages showed, these had proved negligible.

"It would seem," continued the memorandum, "that Anderson's report had been found susceptible of perversion, by prejudiced readers who, by abstracting isolated paragraphs, are enabled to draw inferences at variance with a deliberately prepared expressions of opinion."

Just before Mr. Anderson left on his last voyage in Hudson Bay he prepared an article entitled "Supplement Relating to Hudson Bay and Strait for the Arctic Pilot," this being the result of his long experience and mature observation of conditions in Hudson Bay and Strait. His conclusion in this article was that "there is sufficient information on hand now to decide upon the period in which the Hudson Bay and Strait can be navigated with comparative safety and concludes that "the period during which properly constructed vessels could enter Hudson Strait with comparative safety may be taken to extend from July 15 to November 15, with slight extension of either end according to season."

The memorandum states that it is hardly likely Mr. Anderson would abandon this deliberately expressed opinion because of difficulties encountered during a single season. That same season 37 passages through the Strait were made in vessels operated by various departments of the government and others, all of them escaping serious injury. The memorandum concluded that it seems unfair to Mr. Anderson that his report on 1914 conditions should be subjected to such perversion.

Will London Lose Banking Position?

"Will London cease to be the banker of the world?" was the question asked by Lord Ritchie at a meeting of the London and Liverpool Bank of Commerce, and he discussed the point at some length. Referring to the growth of the international banking business of New York, he expressed the opinion that whether England is to lose its premier position from the financial point of view will depend, among other things, on the duration of the war.

Baron Ritchie is a lieutenant for the city of London and is a vice chairman of the port of London Authority. He is a member of the board of directors of the London and Liverpool Bank of Commerce, Ltd.

Boys Clothing and Boys Footwear

Nothing is too good for the boys. They deserve the best that is going and we make a specialty of catering to the rising generation. They are good advertisers. Remembering this fact we have stocked for Spring 1916 a very choice range of Boys Clothing and Footwear.

Suits from $2.75 up. Boys Shoes, built to wear and give service, $2 to $2.25 up

Overhauls for Boys 50c. per pair up. - Rompers 65c. and 75c. per suit. - Blouses 50c. each
Shirts for Boys, very fine range, 75c. up. - Boys Hosery 20c, 25 and 45 per pair.

Arriving This Week:

A magnificent range of Spring and Summer "Buster Brown" Suits for Kiddies, also "Little Dandy" Suits $1.75 to $2 per Suit.

Also Colored Dresses for Misses and Girls. Children's White Dresses from 85c. up.

Misses Spring and Summer Coats in beautiful selection, Hats for Boys and Girls in styles galore.

These goods are the finest selection of Ready-to-Wear stuff for Kiddies we have ever attempted to handle and our prices will beat out any mail order house in Canada, and we take Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Carrots, Horses, Cows, Sheep, Oxen, or anything our customers offer in exchange for these goods. We have not heard of any Mail Order House accepting any goods farmers have to sell.

Spend Your Money Where You Sell Your Produce.

"The Busy Store" -:- -:- J. A. RAMSAY

You know as well as we, but you put off taking out a policy. Why? You'll be provoked at yourself the day after the fire that sweeps away your savings if they are not insured. What earthly excuse have you for not seeing us to-day? We await your answer.

Thomas Henderson
Successor to McKie and Henderson
REAL ESTATE
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

Phone 37
For Steam Coal, Galt Coal Bankhead Hard Coal, and Briquettes.

Phone 37
For White Rose Gasoline, Lubricating oils.
We move anything with two ends
BROWN'S TRANSFER

Just Arrived

New Spring Hats
New Spring Overcoats
Semi-Ready Suits

You will regret it if you don't see these before purchasing your Spring Wear.

THE HICKS TRADING CO.

TOWN OF GLEICHEN, ALBERTA

Abstract of Financial Statement December 31st, 1915

ASSETS

Waterworks, sewerage plant, equipment and lots	$39,300.80
Town Hall, equipment and lots	7,516.61
Cemetery Property, 10 acres	1,531.50
New and old nuisance grounds	550.00
Old fire hall building and lots	400.00
Fire equipment	1,240.00
Stock, tools, W. and S. supplies etc	1,943.19
Estimated value of sidewalks	2,572.15
Street grader	200.00
Street lights	60.00
Accounts receivable	8,553 18
Cash on hand	319.33
	$64,186-76

LIABILITIES

Debenture indebtedness unpaid	$43,474.60
Note due Canadian Bank of Commerce	2,000.00
Outstanding accounts	15.00
Gleichen School District	1,367.44
Surplus	17,329.72
	$64,186.76

BALANCE SHEET
RECEIPTS

Cash on hand, Dec. 31, 1914	$ 390.00
Taxes and licenses	12,570 89
Dog taxes and fines	81.00
Water fees and sundry receipts	1,451.16
Proceeds of notes	10,056.95
	$24,550.10

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries	$ 2,820.00
Public works	704.88
W. and S. maintenance and equipment	1,399.23
Fire Dept	
Expense accounts	500.63
Grants	25.00
Public school	2,450.00
Debenture payments	4,272.16
Health and sanitary department	52.75
Canadian Bank of Commerce	12,139 80
Cash on hand	185.65
	$24,550.10

In The Matter of The Land Titles Act and

In the matter of a mortgage from Robt. J. Rowe in favor of the Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada.

To the above named Robert J. Rowe:

You are hereby notified that the Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada demands payment within one month of the 8th day of April, 1916, of the sum of $1,186.75 together with interest thereon from the 31st day of January, 1916, at the rate of eight per centum per annum, which said sum is the amount due to the Mortgagee under a certain mortgage made by you in favor of the Mortgagee dated December 15, 1909, and registered in the Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Land Registration District as Number 5038-X on January 3rd, 1910, for securing payment on the sum of $1000, and interest thereon as therein provided on the following lands being the North-West Quarter (N.W.¼) of Section Sixteen (16), Township Nineteen (19), Range twenty-one (21), West of the 4th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, containing one hundred and sixty acres.

And take further notice that in case default in payment of the sum herein mentioned and interest thereon continues for the space of two calendar months from the 8th day of April, 1916, unless payment of the said above mentioned sum together with subsequent interest and costs of these proceedings be made within two calender months from the said 8th day of April, 1916, the Mortgagee will proceed to sell and dispose of the said lands in accordance with the provisions of the Land Titles Act, and all remedies competent will be resorted to.

The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada.

Per, McLEAN, PATTERSON & BROAD, their Solicitors, whose address for service is 502 Maclean Block, Calgary. 3

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Of course no one will fool you on Saturday.

If you can't sing don't run away from the national anthem.

Something to sell? A CALL want ad will catch the eye of someone who wishes to purchase it.

Now is the time to burn off the grass in the cemetery. It certainly is in need of a lot of improvements.

Harry Hamar was the happiest man in Gleichen last Thursday morning, March 23rd, just because Mrs. Hamar presented him with a fine bouncing boy.

Chris. Anderson and wife of Standard spent a couple of days in town this week visiting former friends. This is their first visit to Gleichen for many months.

It really is very poor taste to leave any place of entertainment during singing of the national anthem no matter what country one is in, and more especial just now when this awful war is on.

The Gleichen Masons have purchased the building on Fifth avenue adjoining the Town Hall at a very reasonable figure from J. M. Telford. They will remoddel it and use the second story for lodge purposes.

Constable Carstairs has a Leap Year son. He was born in Calgary on Feb. 29th. He says it was announced in a daily paper, and, of course, thought we read all of them. This being his first offence we forgive him.

A Yankee lady roasted a fine big turkey for the Patriotic sale Saturday and a Yankee man bought it at less than what it could have been sold alive. The Yankee lady is now roasting Canadians alive. Don't bamle her. Hope she does it a beautiful brown.

The Kingston's Comedy Entertainers gave as good a performance as has been put on by two persons for a long time in the Opera House Monday evening. The little lady's war recitation was excellent and the slack wire walking could hardly be excelled. They expect to return with a full company next month.

Edward Wade of the firm of Wade and Jack, commission merchants, East Calgary, sustained a fracture of the leg Monday morning. Mr. Wade was walking along a fence at the stockyards when he fell, breaking his leg. He was taken to the Western Hospital and is doing as well as can be expected. Teddy is well known in Gleichen.

James MacDonald, homesteading in the Peace River country, read in the News-Telegram about the Kilties' battalion recruiting in this city and all the Scottish blood that was in him heard the call from far away, and he trekked it 85 miles, caught the train and is now the proud possessor of the Glengarry cap and the kilts.—Calgary News-Telegram. [He is a brother of J. A. McDonald, our ever obliging station agent, who now has three brothers wearing the uniform].

Notice to Creditors and Claimants

In the estate of John Amass Bennett late of the Village of Gleichen, Alberta, farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims upon the estate of the late John Amass Bennett, who died on the sixteenth day of November, A. D., 1909, are required to send to the undersigned Administrator of his Estate by the 21st day of April, 1916, a full statement duly verified, of their claims and any securities held by them, and that after that date the Administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or brought to its knowledge.

Dated this twenty-second day of March, 1916.

The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, Administrator,
220 Eighth Avenue West,
Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
H. A. HOWARD,
Manager.

Broomfield & Seller
Barristers, Calgary,
Solicitors for Adminstrator

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
JOHN AIRD, General Manager H. V. F. JONES, Ass't General Manager
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL, $15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, $13,500,000

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of $1 and upwards. Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail.

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor. W58

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager

THE GLEICHEN TRADING CO.

ENTIRE STOCK BEING SOLD

400 Ladies Shoes, small sizes only for	$1.95
150 Corsets - - - - - "	65
All Ladies Whitewear, - on sale for	Half Price
All Embroideries - - " "	Halt Price
135 Overalls - - - " "	$1.05
125 Men's Shirts - - " "	65
450 Men's Boots - - " "	3.25

GROCERIES:

Tomatoes, - - -	3 Tins for 39c
Salmon, - - -	15c. Tin for 10c
Pease, Corn and Beans for - -	10c

HARNESS

We are ready and doing business in the old Photo Studio

Our new and complete stock carries with it our Positive Guarantee

Harness Repaired and Oiled

T. H. BEACH

Coming Events

Charges are 25c per line under Coming Events heading unless otherwise advertised with the CALL.

Women's Institute—First Wednesday in each month:

Monday—Ad. changes required by noon at CALL office.

Every Monday—Oddfellows.

Council meetings—First Friday in each month.

First Tuesday after the full of the moon—Regular meeting of Gleichen Lodge No. 36, A.F. & A.M.

Every Thursday—K. of P.

Fourth Friday in each month—Regular meeting of Alberta Star Chapter No 18. O. E. S.

A. Jenze has added another addition to his neat cottage on Fifth Avenue.

You will know who got that fiv spot next week.